



T H E Magazine of Magazines.

The Fate of ANTONIO PEREZ, Secretary of State to PHILIP II. King of SPAIN.

ANTONIO, the subject of the following relation, was son to the famous Gonzalo Perez, who was forty years sole secretary of state for Spain, under the emperor Charles the Vth, and his son Philip the II. two sovereigns of very different tempers.

Antonio, being a lad of very pregnant parts, was by the emperor's express command, taken off from his academical studies, and dispos'd young in the secretaries office with his father; under such a good tutor he became so great a proficient, that at his father's death, he succeeded him as secretary of state; and altho' there was an unusual run of business, he had at the same time impos'd upon him the direction of the war-office, in both which secretaryships he behav'd so well, as to be at once, what few ministers are, a favourite of the king, the court, and the people, and was in so perfect a friendship with the prince and

princes of *Esch*, and the marquis *de los Velaz*, the king's other favourites, that he had every prospect in his favour, of being permanently establish'd in those high offices.

But *Perez* was hardly well settled in his office, when an unlucky occurrence presented, and of so singular a nature, that let it take what turn it would, must have eventually ruin'd him.

Don John of Austria, who was the natural son of the emperor Charles the Vth, by an unknown woman, had a princely education, and being both a fine person of a man, and of a lofty genius, he aim'd at honours above his birth, and was a candidate for glory, that it might rectify his natural situation, and contribute to the raising of him to the dignity of a crown'd head.

The emperor left him very young to the care of *Philip*, into whose favour he had the happiness to insinuate himself, that he not only allow'd him a princely maintenance,

but put such persons about him as might be able to qualify him for the highest posts in the kingdom.

The emperor had constituted *Don Lewis Quixada*, a person of learning and eminence, his governor, and *Philip* put also about him, *Don John de Soto*, who had been secretary for the kingdom of *Naples*, a person well skill'd in all affairs of peace and war.

In 1569, the *Moriscoes* of *Granada*, having been persecuted by the priests, took up arms, and to fortify'd themselves amongst the mountains, that the armies of *Spain* had not been able in sixteen months to reduce them. *Philip* therefore, found it necessary to increase the number of his forces, and appointed *Don John*, then but twenty-two years of age, commander in chief; and *Don Lewis Quixada* having been kill'd in that expedition, *Soto* became his sole favourite.

Don John having succeeded in this enterprize, and entirely subdued the *Moriscoes*, his good conduct and gallantry recommended him to the nomination of generalissimo of that great fleet fitted out by *Philip*, the pope and *Venetians* in 1571, against the *Turks*, and with which he gain'd the famous battle of *Lepanto*, which success, and the high compliments paid him thereupon, by the pope, *Venetians*, and other *European* princes, gave his ambition for a crown, too strong a cast, ever to be cured but by death.

This turn of mind, induced the court of *Spain*, at the requisition of *Don John*, to break the league with the pope, and *Venetians*, to lose the advantages acquired by the victory of *Lepanto*, and to think of conquering the kingdom of *Tunis*, which was accordingly executed. After this conquest, he receiv'd express orders from the emperor to dismantle the city, but to these orders, he did

not think proper to pay obedience, instead whereof he improv'd the fortifications, and at the same time dispatch'd an envoy to the pope, to engage his holiness in his favour with *Philip*, to procure his being crown'd king of *Tunis*. The pope readily undertook it, and sent suitable orders to his nuncio at *Madrid*, who after various solicitations was at last told by *Philip*, after several compliments to the pope and *Don John*, that it was impracticable, and so the affair dropp'd.

The king, who did not at all like this secret negotiation of *Don John's* with the pope, being satisfied that these aspiring thoughts of his brother, if they were not infus'd into him, were at least cherish'd, and much animated by his secretary *Soto*, as known to be a man of enterprize, had some thoughts of removing him; but on consulting *Antonio Perez*, and the prince of *Eboli* about it, it was judg'd more proper to let *Soto* remain, by raising him to some higher office, but where he might not be so closely attach'd to his master, and to send *Don John* another secretary, to be at once a spy upon *Soto*, and to infuse wiser notions into the prince. Accordingly a commission was dispatch'd, constituting *Soto*, proveditor general of the armada; and *John de Escovedo*, a dependant of the prince of *Eboli*, secretary in his place, with proper instructions to observe the conduct both of *Don John* and *Soto*, and to acquaint the king therewith.

Escovedo had not been long in *Don John's* service, when instead of counter acting the prince and *Soto*, he fell directly in with their schemes, and negociated secretly with the court of *Rome*, the procuring for the prince the crown of *England*, instead of *Tunis*, when having conducted that affair as far as negotiation could for the present carry it at *Rome*, and *Don*
John

John being now appointed governor of the Netherlands, *Escovedo* was secretly sent to *Madrid* to finish the residue, with the assistance of the pope's nuncio; to whom having promulg'd the affair, the nuncio sent for *Antonio Perez* to his house, who being come, the nuncio took him into a private room, and ask'd him who this *Escovedo* was? who answer'd, that it was *Don John's* secretary; it must be the same reply'd the nuncio, for he has brought me a dispatch from his holiness in *Cyprus*, commanding me to use all possible diligence, but as *Escovedo* shall direct, to procure the king to invade *England* and give *Don John* the crown. *Antonio* flew immediately to the king with this discovery, who dissembling his resentment, order'd *Antonio* to go immediately and acquaint *Escovedo* with what the nuncio had said; and in order to get the whole secret out of him, *Antonio* was to offer his assistance, which being agreed to, they both attended the nuncio, who instantly waited on the king, and in the pope's name press'd him very hard to engage with all his power in the propos'd scheme.

The king answer'd, that he was very glad to find the pope so hearty in his brother's interest; and that he, the king, would give him all possible assistance. *Don John* had, at the same time, express directions to go immediately into *Flanders*; however he ventur'd to trespass on his orders, and came secretly to *Madrid*, where having learnt from *Antonio* and *Escovedo*, the seeming happy posture of his affairs, he set out for his government of the Netherlands, being first assur'd by the king, that as soon as the affairs of the low countries could be accommodated, and the states would permit, he should have every encouragement from him to invade *England*, and possess the crown.

With these assurances, in the year

1576, *Don John* began his journey, transported with the bright idea of the brilliant crown he was one day to wear, tho' perhaps at that time the best fix'd on the head of the possessor of any crown in *Europe*.

Don John was no sooner arriv'd in the Netherlands, than he found all his golden dreams vanish in an instant. The states instead of being subdued, rose daily in power, and when he demanded their assistance and forces for the invasion of *England*, they coolly answer'd, that such a demand was contrary to the privileges of a free people.

Don John then apply'd to the pope for an investiture of the crown of *England*, and for his best assistance of both spiritual and carnal artillery, all which except the last, was very much at *Don John's* service, if the king was found to approve it, for which purpose his holiness wrote to the nuncio. The nuncio opened his dispatches to *Antonio Perez*, and he inform'd the king of the contents, who was extremely displeas'd; and when the nuncio came to speak to him about it, very gravely told him, "That it was an affair that ought to be well weigh'd, and consider'd, not enterpris'd without seeing whether they should be able to go through with it; and that not having heard from his brother some time, he was not inform'd how matters stood in the Netherlands, where if things were not well, an invasion of *England* was not to be thought of." After dismissing the nuncio, the king commanded *Perez* to write to *Don John*, and to give him an account of what had passed, which he did, and at the same time dispatch'd, privately as he pretended, a letter to *Escovedo*, in which he reprov'd them for treating with the pope without the king's privity, but told them, at the same time, that he had accommodated

that matter as well as he was able.

Soon after *Perez* receiv'd advice from *France*, that *Don John* was negotiating another secret treaty with the house of *Guise*, and that his emissaries were usually shut up with the duke whole days together; that the secret had been fish'd out, and that these two subject princes were forming a solemn confederacy for *Spain*, upon the plan of the holy league in *France*.

The king was highly exasperated at this conduct of his Brother, nor could help reflecting on the dangerous consequence of his entering into a treaty with the most aspiring and insolent subject in *Europe*; and was the more inflam'd on reading of the letters wrote to *Perez* by *Don John* and his secretary *Escovedo*, wherein that prince express'd a desperate discontent, upon his hopes of the crown of *England* being vanish'd, and his vehemently demanding to be recall'd from his government in the Netherlands, threatening otherwise to quit it and to be at *Madrid* when he was least expected there. *Escovedo's* letters were all of the same desperate strain, and before he went into *France* had rashly said to one in confidence, that was *don John* once king of *England*, he would, with the port and castle of *St. Andre*, and a fortress on the rock of *Megre*, be able to overrun *Spain* at his pleasure, and which he said had formerly been conquer'd that way; what occasion'd these wild notions to be the more regarded, was, that *Escovedo* had advis'd the building of such a fort, and at the same time petition'd to have the command of it.

While the king was under great uneasiness, as uncertain what might be the event of this predominant madness in *don John*, *Escovedo* arriv'd unexpectedly at *Madrid*, with a dispatch from *don John*, to which he requir'd a speedy answer, which

embarrass'd the king exceedingly, as he found it neither safe to give an answer, nor prudent to delay it, and could therefore think of no way to disentangle himself from this perplex'd situation, but by dispatching *Escovedo* out of the world, rather than back to *Flanders*, which he according resolv'd upon, and to trust no one but *Perez* with the execution of it. Wherefore having called him one day into the wardrobe of the *Escorial*, he order'd him to lay the papers down, which he had brought him to sign, and then said, '*Antonio Perez*, I have, both waking and sleeping, revolv'd the course of all my brother's negotiations over in my mind, or rather of *Escovedo's*, and his predecessor *Soto*, and find that they have contriv'd to bring things to such a pass, that it's necessary to put a speedy stop to them, by disposing of *Escovedo* quietly into the other world, since to proceed against him by the common methods would exasperate my brother more, than even the sending him back *reinfecta* into *Flanders*; I am therefore determin'd to have it done, and trust to your known fidelity and dexterity for the execution of it.'

Antonio Perez, in great surprize, answer'd, that he was infinitely oblig'd to his majesty for the confidence repos'd in him, but his zeal for his service made him desire leave to propose one thing: What is that reply'd the king? Sir, said *Antonio*, tho' your majesty's prudence and situation is such as secures you against ill-will, amidst the greatest offences, yet in this case I could but consider your majesty as a party, and myself as a party likewise; it would therefore, in my humble opinion, be proper to have the opinion of a third person, as to the rest I am ready to execute your majesty's commands.

To this the king reply'd, *Antonio*, if you propose the communicating of this

this secret, because you would not venture on the execution alone, there is something in it: but if it is for counsel you propose it, I see not the necessity: for I must tell you that kings, like eminent physicians, do in extremities execute their own wills, without advising with those whom at other times they are us'd to consult, for in matters of this nature, and you may believe me who am speaking in my own profession, the asking of counsel does more harm than good.

Antonio, who knew his master too well, not to have a witness of his commands, insisted so much on its being communicated to the marquis *de los Rios*, that tho' the king would not speak of it himself, he gave him leave to ask his opinion, which *Antonio* did, and the marquis on maturely considering all that *Antonio* declared on the subject, gave him the following answer. 'That were he ask'd, when he had the sacrament in his mouth, whether *Eskovede*, or any other turbulent person should be put to death, he would name *Eskovede*.' This declaration, however oddly turn'd, determin'd *Eskovede*'s fate, and in consequence the ruin of *Antonio Perez*, and of the liberties of the people of *Arragon*, as will be seen in its proper place.

It remain'd now only to consider the means, which was no otherwise difficult, than as it might be so done as to avoid all manner of jealousy who were the actors: at length it was settled, that *Eskovede* should be dispatch'd in the night, as he was returning from court, on the presumption of some private revenge as commonly happens at *Madrid*, and therefore would be the less taken notice of, or the particular cause enquir'd into, at least not seem to be done on don *John*'s account.

Accordingly on the eve of *Good-Friday*, when the streets of *Madrid* are all night croud'd with people of both sexes, and for that reason is a night of the greatest misrule of any in

the year, *Eskovede* being met in the streets by four or five ruffians, they first jostled, then pick'd a quarrel, and then stabb'd him dead upon the place.

Antonio Perez, to avoid all suspicion of being concern'd, had some days before retir'd on pretence of devotion to *Alcala*, so that when the news was brought him he seem'd very much afflicted, and thus this matter pass'd off for the present.

It does not appear how *Eskovede*'s death was relented by don *John*, or what thoughts he had about it, as he did not outlive the catastrophe many months, he dying at *Namur* the first of *October* following, being the day whereon he was accusom'd to celebrate his two famous victories of *Le-panto* and *Tunis*, some say of discontent, some of a pestilential fever, and some by poison; and as all matters appear circumstanc'd, the last opinion seems most probable.

This prince, for some time after he came into *Flanders*, maintain'd a very fair correspondence with queen *Elizabeth*, which continu'd until she was inform'd of his having a grant from the pope of the crown of *England*; from which time she pursued every measure to thwart him, espous'd the *Dutch* interests, which she had neglected before, and made it a point at the court of *Spain*, that he should be recall'd out of *Flanders*. And that not being done some think went further, as one *Ratcliff* was put to death by the command of don *John*, on a presumption that he was sent over by *Elizabeth* to murder him; however that may be, his fall was the greatest loss that could have happen'd to the papal cause, and if *Philip* did contrive to send him after his secretary, *Elizabeth* had no cause to be sorry for it.

Tho' the persons who had stabb'd *Eskovede*, were neither taken nor known by any of his relations, yet it was no sooner done, than it was in every body's mouth, that *Antonio P.*

rez was the author, and that he did it to gratify the princefs of *Eboli*, who was known to be angry with *Efcovedo* for fome ill offices he had done her with his mafter don *John*, who was believ'd to be her gallant, and for his having talk'd freely of that lady's familiarity with *Antonio Perez*. This fo incens'd her againft *Efcovedo*, that ſhe one day told *Perez* that nothing lefs than the blood of that rascal, who had the impudence to reflect on her honour, could ſatisfy her. *Perez* defir'd her not to trouble herſelf about *Efcovedo*, but leave him to the king's vengeance, who was equally diſſatisfy'd with him, and there her reſentment reſted.

The perſon, who ſeem'd more particularly to reſent the death of *Efcovedo*, was the ſecretary *Matthieu Vaſquez*, who ſet all his engines to work, and having made ſome diſcoveries, he communicated them to the king, in the following paper, under a feign'd name.

'The people's ſuſpicion of one ſecretary's having killed the other gathers ſtrength; it being affirm'd, that he did it for a woman, and that when firſt his wife went to viſit the widow of the deceas'd, ſhe thunder'd out curſes againſt the authors of her huſband's murder, and did it in ſuch a manner, that great notice was taken of it. I conceive it will be convenient for his majeſty to aſk *Vegreſte* in ſecret what he can ſay concerning that death, and on what his ſuſpicions are grounded. for I hear he has talk'd freely about it: wherefore, to give ſatisfaction to the miniſters, and to the whole common wealth, which is much ſcandaliz'd about it, and to divert ſome evil whiſpers which fly abroad, it is expedient that the truth of this matter ſhould be enquir'd into, both by the way of ſuſpicions, and by all other ways and means poſſible. Your majeſty will be pleas'd to re-

turn this paper, which belongs to *Auſtin Alvaro de Toledo*.'

The king having diligently perus'd the paper, gave it to *Antonio Perez*, and commanded him to carry it to the marquis de *los Velez*, and conſult with him about the answer to be return'd, which being done accordingly, he ſent the following paper to the king.

'I was laſt night with the marquis, and communicated *Vaſquez*'s paper to him, who is much ſcandaliz'd at the preſſing your majeſty ſo hard, and ſays that he thinks the following answer may do well.'

'I have been inform'd from whence this matter has proceeded, but by a way that will not allow me to ſpeak of it; however, I can aſſure you that it is very different from the contents of your paper. There is not therefore any regard to be had to the contents of yours, which has no other foundation but an extravagant curioſity and a very raſh judgment.'

'On the margin of this paper, the king wrote, with his own hand; he has reaſon in this, however I believe it may have happen'd for the beſt, ſince they may be undeceiv'd by this answer; tho' I much wiſh I had known it by ſome other way that I might have chaſtiz'd it: I believe he that did it had great cauſe.' In the concluſion he wrote, 'If there be any thing in this you do not underſtand, bring it to me at night, and I will explain it to you.'

Vaſquez, far from being convinc'd by this answer of his ſuſpicions being groundleſs, did, underhand, perſwade the widow, and eldeſt ſon of *Efcovedo*, to proſecute the princeſſa and *Perez* as the authors of her huſband's death; of which he ſaid there were ſtrong preſumptions, if not clear proof. And the marquis de *los Velez* dying ſoon after, *Antonio Perez* was left without any evidence of the king's command, and it appearing to him, that notwithſtanding *Vaſquez* purſued

perused this prosecution closely, he was not discountenanc'd at court; and *Antonio's* other enemies making the same observation, and proceeding accordingly, *Antonio* retir'd to his country seat with the archbishop of *Toledo*; some pains was taken first to separate them, and after, to procure an order from the king for *Antonio* to return to *Madrid*;

where he was no sooner arriv'd, than he found a memorial deliver'd to the king from the widow and eldest son of *Escovedo*, demanding justice against the princefs of *Eboli*, and *Antonio Perez*, who promis'd they should have rigorous justice done on all that should be convicted of having any hand in that murder.

[To be continued.]

~~~~~

*The Lascar Isouf Ourotan's Account of the Kingdom of Magadoxa, with the tragical Occurrences that occasion'd it; partly confirm'd from the Journal of Captain Beavis, Commander of the Albemarle Indiaman, in the Year 1700.*

**I**N the year 1700, I entred myself on board the *Albemarle*, *English East-Indiaman*, bound for *Surat*, in my return home to *Bengal*, from whence I first sail'd for *England* in the company's service. As we left *England* later than usual, we unfortunately were interrupted in our voyage, by meeting the monsoons on the coast of *Zanguebar*, on the continent of *Africa*, in the higher *Ethiopia*; and in the latitude of about 1:30 south, were drove to seek shelter on that unknown coast, where the ship might ride safe, and some refreshments might be procur'd, and where we might wait the change of the season.

We fell in with the land on the ninth of *November*, in the same year, in a hard gale of wind blowing along shore; on the eleventh the weather moderating, the boat was sent ashore at two different places at a considerable distance from each other, but could not discover any inhabitants, nor any living creature except some deer, too wild to get a fair shot at. We quitted this inhospitable coast; which was all over sand and shrubs, and sail'd along the coast, until the 17th, when the captain perceiv'd through his perspective glass some people walking on the shore; on sailing about a

league further, we discover'd an inlet or bay, at the bottom of which the country appear'd planted, which induc'd the captain to imagine, that we should here meet with inhabitants, and therefore, brought the ship to an anchor under pretty good shelter. Mr. *Baldwin*, the third mate, was then dispatch'd away in the yawl; when they were well in with the shore, they perceiv'd fifty or sixty men standing on a bank near the water side, and one of them separating from the rest, advanced nearer the shore, holding in his hand a stick, with a piece of white linnen at the end, which we looked upon as a token of invitation, and which, we answer'd by the like signal; then the person ashore beckon'd with his hand to come nearer, and thereupon two of our men who spoke a little bastard *Portuguese*, were put ashore, and saluted the native in that language; his behaviour appear'd friendly and civil, but his speech was utterly intelligible to them, and they only understood by his signs, that he invited them to some huts at a little distance, but Mr. *Baldwin's* orders being to the contrary, the men return'd to the boat, and went on board again,

The natives were array'd a la  
Moreisque

*Moresque*, with turbants on their heads, and the captain having consulted me what language I apprehended they spoke, I concluded, that it might probably be my native *Arabic*, and was therefore sent in the boat to see if I could understand them, and procure water, and other refreshments, as also to enquire for some port more proper for our riding in. The 20th, I went in the boat with Mr. *Courser*, the fourth mate, and for fear of surprise, arms were order'd with us; on our approach, the natives made towards the water-side, but our men injudiciously taking up their arms, they fled away affrighted, nor would they come near us afterwards, upon this we return'd on board again, and the captain weigh'd anchor, and stood away to the westward.

The 22d, we anchor'd again, and sent the boat ashore, under the direction of Mr. *Baldwin*, and with him, besides the crew, the gunner. There being some hills near the place where they landed, the mate and gunner took a walk to the top of one of them, in order to view the country; about four in the afternoon they return'd on board, and informed the captain, that there was a fine valley on the other side of the hills, about five miles in length, and near as far in breadth, but that they could not see any houses or other sign of inhabitants, but that the vale abounded with deer, and other animals, and they brought with them three antilopes, and a brace of *Guinea* hens, which they had shot.

We weigh'd again, and crept along ashore, and on the 23d, seeing some people on the shore, the boat was sent to speak with them, but as we approach'd they went off, some of our men however, went on shore, and at some distance saw two camels, and the same

number of asses laden; we did what we could to speak with them, but they drove off so fast, there was no coming up with them.

We weigh'd again, and the next morning the weather being much clearer, we saw several tall spires to the westward, we stood in for them, and by four in the afternoon, plainly perceiv'd a large town, and at six anchor'd a-breast of it, but did not send the boat ashore that night; the next morning, I was order'd into the boat with Mr. *Baldwin*, and Mr. *Salé* the purser. The boat was no sooner ashore, than the natives flock'd down to meet us, and appear'd very courteous. I spoke to them in *Arabic*, and told them the occasion of our coming was for water and refreshments, desired their friendship to supply us, and we would pay for it in money, or *European* commodities as they should chuse. They answer'd, that the king was absent from the city, and that they could not do any thing until his return; but apprehended he would be there that night, as a messenger had been dispatch'd to acquaint him of a ship's being on the coast; however, assur'd us, that our request would be granted, and shew'd us where there was several fine springs of water. These springs were a pretty distance from the water-side, and the intervening ground craggy and uneven. We told them they were too far off, and too difficult a way to rowl cast from, and ask'd if there were not any nearer the shore? They answer'd, no; but that the king would give us oxen to draw them down; after this fair seeming conversation, and receiving a present of a sarne of marsh'd dates, a matted jar of sweetmeats, and four sheep, as a present from the king's son, we return'd on board again.

The 26th in the morning, the yawl

yawl was dispatch'd to learn if the king was arriv'd, and we were directed to make a signal, if leave was obtain'd to water. The signal was made, and Mr. *Baldwin*, the gunner, and myself, being invited, went ashore to dine with the king's son, and sent off the yawl to the ship.

The captain was justly surpris'd at our indiscretion, but as it could not now be avoided, the yawl was sent back again, with only a small looking-glass as a present for the prince, and with orders to bring us back immediately, but not to go ashore themselves. The men disobey'd their orders, and going on shore were seiz'd, disarm'd, and the boat hawl'd up on the beach, all which the captain observ'd with uneasiness enough from the ship, by the help of his perspective, and therefore would not send the long-boat until he had some account by the yawl.

The remainder of the day and night pass'd away on board the ship disagreeably enough. The next morning, Mr. *Nyn*, the first mate, was sent towards the land in the long-boat, but with express orders not to go ashore, but to shew a white flag, and to learn by signs in the best manner he could, what was become of Mr. *Baldwin*, myself, the gunner, and boat's crew.

Mr. *Nyn* obey'd his orders punctually, and a body of near four or five thousand natives went down, and dispos'd themselves behind a bank, where they lay in ambuscade; this appearing ill, Mr. *Nyn* resolv'd to return on board, and plying along the shore, in order to find a passage through a ridge of coral rocks that rang'd along the shore, the natives let fly a shower of arrows at the boat, which all fell short, which Mr. *Nyn* return'd with a volley of small arms.

After Mr. *Nyn*'s return on board, the captain resolv'd to make one attempt more for the recovery of us, supposing that we were only

made slaves, and therefore might be ransom'd. And to avoid hazarding any more of his people, he took the following measures; he wrote a letter, and fix'd it upon a pole, whereto likewise that it might be more readily observ'd, a flag was fasten'd; this pole he order'd to be carried ashore in the silence of the night, which was done accordingly, and stuck in the ground; in this letter he advis'd the mate and purser to treat for their ransom, and also for mine, and the other four mens, promising to comply with any terms they should make, and to affix their answer to the same pole, and sent them a pencil inclos'd in a sheet of paper.

After they had fix'd up the pole at the brink of the sea, the boat haul'd off, and lay at a grapling to observe what became of it; they waited till noon to no purpose, but after being some little time under sail, in their return to their ship, they saw a man come and carry off the pole. And as they ply'd along shore, near the place of ambuscade aforementioned, they were saluted from the shore with a volley of small arms, one of the balls reaching the boat but without any farther injury.

Captain *Beavis*, however, waited patiently in hopes of some favourable turn, but after having order'd the boat to lye off the shore many days to no purpose, he at length with the advice of his officers, put to sea again, and stood away for *Joanna*, where we shall leave him to pursue his voyage, and enter upon the tragical part of our story.

On our being set ashore as is before related, and sending the yawl back to the ship, Mr. *Baldwin*, Mr. *Salé*, and myself, were conducted to the town; we were no sooner arriv'd at the first gate, but we found ourselves surrounded by a great concourse of people, violently dragged



into a little door under the gateway, and shut up in a dark hole. After about two hours continuance there, the doors leading to the dungeon were all opened, and we were dragged out again; at the same time, the yawls crew were brought in prisoners in their return from the ship with a present for the prince, and we were separated from them, and from one another.

I was conducted to the king's house, and was led through several rooms into that where the king was present; he was seated on the floor cover'd with mats, dress'd in a long pair of drawers of bluish purple silk, which reach'd down to his toes, without hose or slippers. A mantle of the same silk cover'd his shoulders and waste, and he had a large white turbant on his head; There were eight others sat by him, in the like form of dress, but their drawers and mantles were compos'd of a mix'd blue and white striped Dungaree stuff, these were his counsellors and favourites.

The king spoke to me in a kind of *Arabick*, enquiring of what country I was? I reply'd of *Indostan* the capital of the empire of the great mogul. He then ask'd how I came to associate with those horrid white men? I answer'd, that I was bred at a place call'd *Bengal*, a seaport of the same empire, and where the white people trade; and at the same time highly extoll'd the good usage I had met with amongst them; and said, I was sure the captain would ransom them if the king would permit it; to which he return'd no answer. He ask'd then, what the ship had in her? I gave him a particular of her lading, and then he desir'd to know if the rest of the men would come ashore; I answer'd that I could not tell, but was apprehensive that they would, if he permitted us to return, and that the captain himself intended it; the king made no offer

of suffering that, and I was remanded back to prison.

The prison, which they call *Haulaub*, is a square stone building, about twenty foot high, flat roof'd, and fronting one of the broadest streets; and for air and light, there are left in the sides little holes of about eight or nine inches square; here I was left to reflect on the fate of my companions, whom I had not seen since our separation when coming out of the dungeon, as well as to bemoan my own, which from this change of situation did not however seem the most dreadful. The next morning as I was peeping at one of the holes, the eyes of an ancient man met mine, who seem'd desirous of entering into conversation with me, and was doubtless sent on purpose, tho' as seeming by chance. After some general discourse, I ask'd if he could tell what was become of my companions? he said he could, and thereupon gave me the following shocking relation, *viz.* That the four men who had brought the present for the prince, having been assaulted and abus'd by the multitude who flock'd about them, and making some resistance were torn in pieces by them, and their flesh divided, of which he shew'd me a piece of about two ounces which he had beg'd from one who had been concern'd in the massacre; and that as to the tall and short man, who had been with me in the dungeon, which were Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Sale, he heard that they had been carried to the *Buderzaw*, a place that wild beasts were kept in, and devour'd by them. I desir'd him to inform me why they were so treated, he reply'd, that it was purely owing to a certain aversion they had to white men, owing to a tradition, that people of that complexion had been formerly in that country, and who had treated the natives cruelly; but that none had been there before in his time, though he had lived to

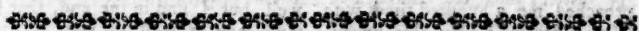
see

see seventy revolutions of twelve moons, from whence I could only conjecture, that the *Portuguese* in their first discoveries, had been guilty of some villanies which gave birth to this unconquerable aversion to *Europeans*.

Upon the whole, it seem'd very doubtful whether this was not all an imposition upon, and done to terrify me, or whether if the people were put to death, it might not be owing to our weak conduct in frightening the people with our fire arms, as is before related; and at

last, whether my companions were not sent up in the country, and sold for slaves, and the only reason I have to believe otherwise is, that during my long continuance in this country afterwards, I never once heard what were become of them, nor did any body else but the first reporter, know, or would tell me in what manner they were dispos'd; but indeed, I could only enquire at a distance, and even that with great caution, as every man I spoke to was a spy upon me.

[To be continued.]



*The ARTIFICE, or a Subject for the POET.*

*A FARCE of one ACT.*

**T**IS a piece of intrigue, the marquis was engag'd to the countess, and just upon the point of being married, when *Moncade* his friend, fell violently in love with her; the countess was not displeas'd at it, having in her turn some regard for him; the marquis ignorant of this, tho' what he could wish, he did not love the countess, and fear'd nothing more than being oblig'd to marry her.

The actors are in the country, and the marquis contrived this play for their amusement, in such a manner, that there was a gentleman for each lady, to whom he was to make love; the marquis managed it so, that *Moncade* was the countess's lover. While they talked one to the other, they discovered their real sentiments, love triumph'd, and the lovers united.

This little farce was acted seven times at one, or two different places pleasantly enough, it was wrote without any thought of being published, the style is a little cold but natural, we have copied one scene to justify our opinion.

SCENE the XVth, *Moncade* and the Countess.

*Moncade.* Oh! Madam, why do you fly me?

*Countess.* I know not whether I dare stay, such chevaliers as you, are two dangerous for a woman to engage with *tete a tete*.

*Moncade.* Madam.

*Countess.* I own you are a very rare and singular kind of lover, and I cannot wait for your declaration I confess.

*Moncade.* I see plain that you make a jest of me, but to what end?

*Countess.* How a jest, not I; after you have generously told me, that you was not in love with me, I can't help being surprized at your discourse, as believing that I had not any thing on that subject more to fear.

*Moncade.* Oh! Madam, could you read the sentiments of my heart, you'd there find the most ardent love join'd to the most profound respect.

*Countess.* You must know very well

well, that I can't believe you after all you have said.

*Mon.* Madam, 'twas the fear of displeasing you, made me keep those sentiments a secret that had the least appearance of offending.

*Coun.* Is it again the chevalier who speaks?

*Mon.* No, Madam, 'tis *Moncade* the most amorous of all mankind

*Coun.* I fear you are acting your part again.

*Mon.* If you will not believe my words, examine my actions; why do I stay here when my affairs call me to *Paris*? why have you reproached me a hundred times with being distracted? why this uneasiness, when I see you? why hath my looks been so embarrassed, that you have been surprized? all this, and yet you say I do not love you.

*Coun.* You don't believe there's a word of truth in what I say, are you really in love?

*Mon.* Yes Madam, I am.

*Countess.* Why do you love me, oh! I will see you no more, for I find in the end, I shall love you too.

*Mon.* Oh! Madam, why do you envy me the satisfaction of believing that I have made you sensible, haste then to make me happy.

*Countess.* *Moncade*, you are quite unreasonable after all that I have said, must I again tell you, that I love you?

*Mon.* You love me then! oh madam, how happy am I.

*Countess* *Laughing.* Ha! ha! ha! why do you believe that I am in earnest, I am acting my part now, can't you see it.

*Mon.* *Aside.*] What do I hear, oh! heavens.

*Coun.* You are now convinc'd, that I have play'd my part prettily enough.

*Mon.* Oh! my griefs are past redress, since you insult me in my misery.

*Coun.* Oh! poor *Moncade*, indeed I am very sorry, you love me too well, but I find in the end, that I must love as well as you, I am not a little inclin'd that way now; but.

*Mon.* Oh! Madam, for pity.—

*Coun.* How now! what are you uneasy at now, I love you, I tell you so, and yet you complain.

*Mon.* Don't banter me so cruelly.

*Coun.* Seriously, I do not banter! in truth, there's something very singular in this, soon you'd make me believe, that you are my lover, and I will not; now, I tell you, I am yours, and you will not have it so, what must I do then to persuade you.

*Mon.* Madam, I am too well persuaded of your aversion, the violence of my passion forces me to speak, I have punishment enough, and I will now deliver you from an object so displeasing.

*Exit*]

THE COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL CHRONOLOGY, continued  
from VOL. I. page 473.

1196. **I**saac Angelus was deposed by his brother *Alexis*, and the son of *Iseac*, likewise named *Alexis*, made his escape to *Philip* duke of *Swabia*, brother of the emperor *Henry*.

The same year the emperor *Henry* died, and *Otho* IVth, duke of *Saxony*, nephew to *Richard* king of *England*, was elected emperor.

1199.

1199. Died *Richard* king of *England*, without issue. His direct heir was *Arthur* duke of *Bretagne*, he being the son of *Richard's* next brother *Geoffrey*, but *John*, the younger brother, being upon the spot, secured the crown.

*Alexis* emperor of the *East*. *Otto* IV. emp. of *Germany*. *John* king of *England*. *Philip* king of *France*. *Tancred* king of *Sicily*.

1200. *Louis*, eldest son of *Philip*, intermarried with *Blanch* daughter of *Alphonso* VIII. king of *Castile*, and *Eleanor* sister of *John*, whereby a union and seeming firm peace was established between the three crowns.

The same year died *Thibault* earl of *Champaign*, and was succeeded by a posthumous son of his own name, and the wardship of the minor was in the king of *France*, who by that means had the country in his power.

1201. *Philip* engages *Arthur* earl of *Bretagne* to join with him in invading the *English* dominions in *France*; he was taken prisoner by *John*, and soon after destroyed.

Between this and the year 1205, *Philip* conquered all *Normandy*, and *William des Roches* all *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; and *Henry* *Clement*, marshal of *France*, *Poitou*. Thus *Normandy*, after a separation of about 316 years, which had twelve dukes, including *John*, became reannexed to the crown of *France*.

1203. The *French* and *Venetians* attacked and took *Constantinople*, delivered *Isaac Angelus* out of prison, and set his son *Alexis* on the throne; the usurper *Alexis* made his escape to *Adrianople*. The following year the citizens put themselves under the conduct of one *Alexis* *Ducas*, a nobleman, who drove out the *French* and *Venetians*, seized on and strangled the emperor, and *Isaac* dying at the same time, they proclaimed *Alexis* emperor; he drew out the people to fight the *French* and *Venetian* army, but was beat by them, and retiring to *Constantinople*, was besieged therein; the city was carried by storm after sixty days siege, by which multitudes of the people were slain, and great part of the city burnt; but what became of the new usurper, does not appear.

The conquerors gave power to twelve of their chiefs to choose a new emperor, who elected *Baldwin* earl of *Flanders* emperor, and *Thomas* *Morosini*, a *Venetian*, was constituted *Patriarch*. They afterwards conquered all the *Grecian* empire in *Europe*, and thereout formed several principalities; the marquis of *Montferrat*, who married *Isaac's* widow, had *Thessaly* with the title of a kingdom, and the *Venetians* had *Candia*. The *Grecian* princes divided the sovereignty in *Asia*; *Theodorus* *Lascaris* had *Bithynia*, and assumed the title of emperor of the family of *Comnenus*; *Michael* had part of *Epirus*; *David* *Heraclea*, *Ponticus* and *Paphlagonia*; and *Alexis*, his brother, the city of *Trebisond*, in the *Pontus* *Euxinus*, whereout was formed an empire distinct from *Constantinople*, until re-united with the general empire of the *East* by the *Turks*.

1205. *Baldwin* was cut off in a battle near *Adrianople*, by *Caloian* king of *Bulgaria*, a *Grecian* ally, and his son *Henry* succeeded him.

*Baldwin* left two daughters. the eldest intermarried with *Ferrand*, or *Ferdinand*, brother to *Sauncho* king of *Portugal*, who by this means was earl of *Flanders*.

1208. This year was famous for the producing a pope named *Innocent* III. who established that wicked notion amongst the papists, of keeping no faith with christians, who did not exactly acquiesce with the idolatries of that church; such people were now stiled heretics; and these being very numerous

numerous in *Languedoc*, protected by *Raimond* earl of *Toulonse*, an inquisition was now set up under the direction of *Peter de Chateaufort*, a monk or white friar of *Cisteraux*, who excommunicated the earl, and gave his lands to the first occupier: and the good pope, at the same time, proclaimed a *Croisade* against the poor people, in order to murder and destroy them. The heroes engaged herein, wore their crosses on their breast; into this the king of *France* entered, and sent 15000 men. These people were stiled *Albigenses*, as has been said before: against them marched an army of 500,000 men, under the command of *Simon de Montfort*; they first assaulted the city of *Beziers*, took it by storm, and slaughtered 60,000 persons. The same pope excommunicated the emperor *Otho*, interdicted the kingdom of *England*, and engaged *Philip* king of *France* to invade the kingdom. Thus this innocent pious pope, after the example of his great master *Mahomet* in the *East*, very devoutly set all the *Western* world in a flame, and managed matters so well, through the stupidity of the times, and dextrously entering into the foibles of those princes, who were to be gainers by the universal calamity, that he procured both the emperor *Otho* and king *John* to be deposed, that he might have the temporal supremacy of both their dominions, and for his substitutes such fitful sovereigns as would accept kingdoms on his terms. *Otho* would not, and therefore he procured *Frederick II.* son of the emperor *Henry VI.* by a great part of the *German* princes, to be elected emperor. *John* resigned the crown of *England* to him, and was absolved; but *Louis*, son of *Philip*, being in *England* with an army, when he found it was not his interest to side with *Innocent*, disregarded his thunders, and continued his pursuits for that crown until beat out by the *English*, which was not until after the death of *John*.

1216. Died king *John*; he had issue by his third wife, *Isabel*, *Henry*, and *Richard*. *Joan* married to *Alexander II.* king of *Scots*; *Eleanor* married to *William Marshal* the younger, earl of *Pembroke*, afterwards to *Simon Montfort*, earl of *Leicester*; *Isabel* married to the emperor *Frederick II.* In this reign was made the famous *Magna Charta*, the basis of the *English* liberties, the civil government, and incorporation of boroughs established; and rates and measures for wine, bread, and cloth adjusted. He was succeeded by his elder son *Henry III.*

The same year died *Henry* emperor of *Constantinople*; he left no issue, and the empire was governed for some time after by his sister *Yobant*, who married *Peter de Courtenay*, earl of *Auxerre*, imprisoned and murdered by the *Græcian* prince *Theodorus Comnenus* in *Thessaly*; and *Henry* was succeeded by *Peter's* younger son *Robert*, his elder son *Philip*, earl of *Nevers*, having declined it.

1123. Died *Philip* king of *France*, and was succeeded by his son *Louis VIII.*

*Robert* emperor of *Constantinople*. *Frederick II.* emperor of *Germany*. *Henry III.* king of *England*. *Louis VIII.* king of *France*.

1226. Died *Louis VIII.* and was succeeded by his eldest son *Louis IX.* a minor. His younger sons, *Robert*, *Alphonso*, and *Charles*, had *Artois*, *Poitou*, and *Anjou*, part of the dominions torn from the crown of *England*, given them.

1229. *Balduin II.* was crowned emperor at *Constantinople*.

1235. Died *Sancho VIII.* king of *Navarre*, and was succeeded by his grandson *Theobald*, earl of *Champaigne*.



1237. Died *Peter* duke of *Burgundy*, and was succeeded by his son *John*.

This year a new croisade had been attempted in the *East*, under the conduct of *Thibault*, to very little purpose. The above *Peter* died in the expedition, and *Baldwin* the emperor came to *France*, to crave assistance against the *Greeks*.

1238. It was agreed in an assembly of divines at *Paris*, that one could not, without forfeiture of eternal happiness, possess two benefices at the same time; one being worth fifteen livres *Parisis*, each about 2s. 6d. sterl. N. B. There appears not any such decision by any assembly of divines in *England*, at least not since the *Reformation*.

About this time was first known in the *Western* world, a certain people who called themselves the disciples of the *Old Man* of the *Mountain*. This man occupied the hilly parts of *Syria*, and was an independent prince. The religion he taught his pupils was to implicitly obey his will, and was in that respect the pope of the *East*. He bred them up delicately; and when he took it into his head that any great personage had lived long enough, no matter in what part of the world, he dispatched some of his pupils to assassinate him, and perhaps sometimes for hire: to fit them to their business, they were taught all languages.

Two of these men arrived about this time in *France*, in order to kill the king, but it seems their orders were countermanded before they had done their business; but their companions not being able to find them, had given the king notice of his danger, and of the reversal of the *Old Man's* decree.

1241. The *Tartars* of *Perecop* and the *Crimæa*, and those inhabiting along the river *Volga*, made this year irruptions into *Hungary*, *Russia*, *Poland*, and *Silesia*, under their generals *Batb* and *Pera*. They are said to have been originally tributaries of *Prestor John*, whose power was reduced in the last century by *Txingis Cham*, from whose territories these people strayed: but they seem to have been the same people with those who over ran *Hungary* and *Italy* before, and which lately over-ran *Asia*, originally *Scythians*, between the *Caspian* sea and mount *Imaus*.

1243. The disputes between the popes and emperors, had now raised two factions in *Italy*, called *Guelphs* and *Gibbelines*, which did infinite mischief to that country.

1244. The emperor *Frederick* made a campaign in *Palestine*, acquired the city of *Jerusalem*, and a large tract of country round it; but by the intrigues of pope *Innocent*, who set up competitors against him, was obliged to leave it unguarded, when the *Chorasmins*, a people drove out of *Persia* by the *Tartars*, possessed themselves of the country, and slew all the christians.

1245. Died *Raimond Berenguer*, earl of *Provence*, who by his will constituted his fourth daughter *Beatrice* his heir; who afterwards marrying *Charles* earl of *Anjou*, brother to the king of *France*, it became, in the event, re-united to the crown.

The same year died *Jane* countess of *Flanders*; she was succeeded by her sister *Margaret*, who by two husbands had four sons: to *John* and *Baldwin*, of the first venter, was allotted in succession the country of *Hainault*; to *John* and *Guy*, by the second, *Flanders*.

1248. *Louis* king of *France* set out on an expedition to the *Holy Land*; for this, and being one of the dupes of pope *Innocent*, he is stiled in the *French* history, and *Roman* calendars, a saint. He, after various successes, was at length with his two brothers, *Alfonso* and *Charles*, taken prisoner, and his army cut to pieces by the sultan of *Egypt*, but was soon after released.

1250. Died the emperor *Frederick*; he left a legitimate son named *Conrad*, who failed in his succession to the empire, but succeeded him as king of *Sicily*; his grandson *Frederick* succeeded him in the dukedom of *Austria*, and *Mainfroy* his natural son, in the principality of *Tarentum*.

1256. The *Venetians*, *Genoese*, and *Pisans*, were now the most powerful people of the western christians in the *Levant*; the city of *Acre* was indifferently governed by the first two, who equally shared in the magistracy; but disagreeing, they procured each other's destruction, and completed the ruin of the western power in the *East*.

1259. This year *Henry* being engaged in a war with the barons, entered into a treaty with *Louis*, the substance whereof was, that *Henry*, his sons, successors and brothers, should for ever renounce all claim to *Normandy*, *Angou*, *Touraine*, *Maine*, and *Poitou*, in consideration of a large sum of money; and *Louis* released to him and his, that part of *Guyenne* beyond the *Garonne*, and on this side *Limousin* and *Perigord*.

1260. First came into practice the phrensy of zealots whipping themselves with cords, since in great vogue amongst the priests, nuns, and penitentiaries. It began in the city of *Perusia* in *Tuscany*; it had its origin from the example and preaching of a hermit named *Reynier*.

1261. *Emanuel*, lieutenant of the *Eastern* emperor *Michael VIII.* surnamed *Paleologus*, returning from a war against *Michael Deffest*, of *Epirus*, surprised *Constantinople*, and re-united it to the *Grecian* empire. *Baldwin* the emperor retired to *Negropont*, which he likewise lost soon after.

1262. *Mainfroy*, the bastard son of the late emperor *Frederick*, having usurped the kingdom of *Sicily*, married his only daughter to *Peter* son of *James III.* king of *Aragon*, which in the event vested that kingdom in the crown of *Aragon*, which, excepting some intervals, has remained so ever since.

1264. About this time, as *Mexeray* says, *Clement IV.* was elected pope, remarkable for a modesty, very ill imitated by his successors.

1264. Towards the end of the month of *July*, about the beginning of the night, a comet was observed towards the west; a little before break of day it appeared in the *East*, pointing its tail *Westward*, and was visible to the end of *September*.

1270. Died *Louis* king of *France*; of his children which had issue, he left only four, two sons, *Philip*, who succeeded him, surnamed the *Hardy*, and *Robert* earl of *Clermont*, who espoused *Beatrice*, daughter and heiress of *Agnes de Bourbon*, who was the heiress of *Archembault*, lord of *Bourbon*, and of *John III.* son of *Hugh* duke of *Burgundy*; from this marriage issued the branch of *Bourbon*, who first ascended the throne about 300 years after in the person of *Henry IV.* Two daughters, *Blanch* married to *Ferdinand*, son of *Alfonso X.* king of *Castile*, by whom she had two sons; and *Agnes* to *Robert* duke of *Burgundy*, by whom she had many children.

1271. Died *Richard*, brother to *Henry III.* king of *England*; he was competitor for the empire with *Alphonso X.* king of *Castile*, and had been elected king of the *Romans*.

1272. Died *Henry III.* He left issue six sons; *Edward*, who succeeded him, *Edmond*, *Richard* who died young, *John*, *William*, and *Henry*; and three daughters, *Margaret* married to *Alexander III.* king of *Scotland*; *Beatrice* to *John I.* duke of *Bretagne*; *Katherine*, who died young.

He founded *Westminster-Abby*, and granted that *Magna Charta* which is esteemed the basis of *English* liberties.

In the 17th year of his reign, four mock suns appeared from morning to evening. Soon after followed so great a dearth, that in the city of *Lond*; only 20,000 died of famine.

In this reign a man wounded himself in the hands, feet, and side, and then proclaimed himself to be *Jesus Christ*, risen from the dead; he had attending on him an old woman, whom he called the *Virgin Mary*; they were both immured between two walls, and pined to death.

*William Poor*, bishop of *Salisbury*, in this reign erected that fine gothic building the cathedral of *Salisbury*. *Robert Grosbeak*, bishop of *Lincoln*, wrote against the arrogance of popes; and in this reign flourished *Thomas Aquinas*.

1273. The empire of *Germany*, by the competition of *Richard* and *Alphonso*, having been long without a head, and the electors being determined not to elect a foreigner, they, this year, at the instigation of *Verner*, elector of *Mantz*, raised to the imperial dignity *Rodolph* count of *Hapsburg*, sprung from a younger branch of the House of *Asatia*, and was at the time of his election, master of the palace to *Othocare*, king of *Bohemia*; the said king of *Bohemia*, and all the other *German* princes having refused the dignity, as being more burthensome, than either gainful or honourable. But those princes have had very different thoughts of the matter since.

|                                                      |                                               |                                          |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>Michael VIII.</i> emperor<br>of the <i>East</i> . | <i>Rodolph</i> emperor<br>of <i>Germany</i> . | <i>Philip</i> king<br>of <i>France</i> . | <i>Edward I.</i> king<br>of <i>England</i> . |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|

1274. Was held a great council at *Lyons*, under pretence of uniting the *Greek* and *Roman* church; the *Greek* emperor *Michael* agreeing with the pope about the procession of the *Holy Ghost*, was acknowledged emperor in prejudice to *Baldwin*, and *Rodolph* in opposition to *Alphonso*, who was admitted in lieu to tax his own clergy.

1275. Died *Henry* king of *Navarre*, leaving issue only one daughter by his wife *Blanch* of *Artois*, named *Jane*, and by his will directed she should be married into *France*.

1278. *Rodolph* being confirmed emperor of *Germany*, as is before noticed, was now got into power so much superior to his late master the king of *Bohemia*, as to ravish from him the duchy of *Austria*, which he settled on his son *Albertus*, whom he created archduke, and established the title of *Austria* to his family, in which was buried the meaner one of *Hapsburg*; during the contest *Othocare* was slain in the field of battle, and all his dominions in the event came into the possession of his servant's family; the same who make so great a figure at this day.

1279. *Edward* entered into a treaty with *Philip*, who ceded to him the earldom of *Ardenois* and *Ponthieu*. *Edward* renounced the duchy of *Normandy*, reserving a rent of thirty livres on the exchequer.

*John*, lord of the island of *Procida*, being divested of his estate by *Charles* king of *Sicilia*, contrived to bring *Peter* king of *Aragon* into the possession of that kingdom; the conspiracy was so well laid, that on *Easter* day, 1282, on ringing the bell to vespers, the *Sicilians* cut the throats of all the *French* in the island. And soon after the king of *Aragon* was crowned at *Palermo*.

1282. About this time died the *Grecian* emperor *Michael*, and was succeeded by his son *Andronicus*.

1284. Died *Alphonso* King of *Castile*, and was succeeded by his son *Sancho*, who

who had forced most part of the kingdom from him in his life time, and succeeded to the prejudice of *Alphonso* and *Ferdinand*, his elder brother's son.

1285. Died *Peter* king of *Arragon*; he was succeeded in his *Spanish* dominions by his elder son *Alphonso*, and by his second son *James* in the island of *Sicilia*.

In *October* the same year died *Philip* king of *France*; he had by his first wife, daughter of *James I.* king of *Arragon*, two sons, *Philip*, styled the *Fais*, who succeeded him, and *Charles* earl of *Valois*, father of *Philip*, who afterwards came to the crown; by his second wife, *Mary* of *Brabant*, he had one son, *Louis* earl of *Evreux*, into which family the crown of *Nawarre* came afterwards by marriage. A daughter named *Margaret* intermarried with *Edward I.* king of *England*; one other named *Blanch*, with *Rodolph* archduke of *Austria*, son of *Albertus*.

1290. *Alexander III.* king of *Scotland*, dying without issue, *John Baliol* and *Robert Bruce*, both of the blood royal, were competitors for the crown. The umpirage was left to *Edward* king of *England*; he decided in favour of *John Baliol*, who did him homage for the kingdom: but the *Scots* disliking the conditions, and *Baliol* being possessed of the crown, whether to please his subjects, or through a changeableness of disposition, or both, refused compliance, which caused the most bloody war that ever happened between the two nations, and produced the ruin of *Baliol*.

1291. *Alfir*, sultan of *Egypt*, having conquered *Tripoli*, *Syria*, *Sidon* and *Tyre*, left the *Western* christians in possession only of *Ptolemais*. The good Christians, to wit, the *French*, *Pisans*, *Genoese*, and *Venetians*, had each of them their distinct quarters and magistrates; the pope, the king of *Cyprus*, the earl of *Tripoli*, the *Patriarch* of *Jerusalem*, and the *Knights Templars*, contended for the sovereignty. Pending the dispute, the sultan *Mebec Arase*, successor of *Alfir*, attacks and carries it by storm, putting all the disputants to the sword, and an effectual end to all future *Croisades*.

1291. *Mezeray* seems to say, very seriously, that this year the *Holy Virgin's* little house at *Nazareth*, where the *Incarnation* was declared, was by angels transferred to the top of a mountain in *Dalmatia*, and three years afterwards was brought into a wood belonging to a widow named *Loretta*; again to two other places, in the last whereof she left it. There is a good church built, and a town, which goes by the name of *Loretta*, and which I must add, is now the priests' treasury.

The same year died the emperor *Rodolph*, founder of the house of *Austria*.

1292. *Adolphus* earl of *Nassau*, *January 6*, was elected and crowned emperor at *Frankfort*, a brave and generous prince, who, having more virtue than riches, could not perpetuate it in his family.

1293. Died *Alphonso*, king of *Arragon*, and was succeeded by his brother *James*, king of *Sicily*; and *James* succeeded by his younger brother *Frederic*, who was crowned king of both *Sicilies*.

1295. *Milan* was constituted a dukedom, *Mathew*, brother to the archbishop, being created the first duke, and invested by the emperor *Adolphus*.

1296. A treaty was entered into between *Edward* king of *England*, the emperor *Adolphus*, *Albert* archduke of *Austria*, the duke of *Brabant*, and the earls of *Holland*, *Juliers*, *Luxemburg*, *Guelders*, *Bar* and *Flanders*, against the king of *France*; but the event did not answer the end of so great an alliance.

[To be continued.]

*The King of PRUSSIA's Dominions.*

| Counties Names.     | Square Miles. | Length | Breadth | Chief Cities. | dist. from Lon. | dist. from Berlin | Long. | Lat.  |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| <i>Poland</i>       |               |        |         |               |                 |                   |       |       |
| Prussia             | 9950          | 160    | 112     | *Koingsburg   | 750             | 283               | 39.59 | 54.46 |
| <i>Upper Saxony</i> |               |        |         |               |                 |                   |       |       |
| Brandenburg         | 10910         | 215    | 110     | BERLIN        | 510             |                   | 13.51 | 52.38 |
| Pomerania           | 4820          | 150    | 63      | Camin         | 560             | 96                | 15.3  | 53.56 |
| Swed. Pomera        | 2991          | 90     | 48      | *Stetin       | 560             | 67                | 14.48 | 53.28 |
| <i>Lower Saxony</i> |               |        |         |               |                 |                   |       |       |
| Magdeburg           | 1535          | 63     | 50      | Magdeburg     | 447             | 70                | 12.   | 52.7  |
| Halberstat          | 450           | 42     | 17      | Halberstat    | 420             | 105               | 11.9  | 51.54 |
| Crossen in Silesia  | 550           | 33     | 28      | Crossen       | 570             | 63                | 15.28 | 52.4  |
| <i>Westphalia</i>   |               |        |         |               |                 |                   |       |       |
| Minden              | 595           | 42     | 26      | Minden        | 325             | 190               | 8.37  | 52.24 |
| Ravensburg          | 525           | 38     | 34      | Ravensburg    | 308             | 215               | 8.    | 52.8  |
| Lingen              | 120           | 15     | 11      | Lingen        | 272             | 252               | 6.55  | 52.43 |
| Cleves              | 630           | 43     | 21      | Cleves        | 210             | 302               | 5.43  | 51.48 |
| Meurs               | 35            | 10     | 6       | Meurs         | 230             | 293               | 6.7   | 51.23 |
| Mark                | 980           | 52     | 43      | Ham           | 270             | 250               | 7.15  | 51.37 |
| Gelder, Netber.     | 360           | 34     | 23      | Gelders       | 228             | 302               | 5.42  | 51.34 |
| <i>Switzerland</i>  |               |        |         |               |                 |                   |       |       |
| Neufchatel          | 320           | 32     | 20      | Neufchatel    | 366             | 424               | 6.40  | 47.7  |

*The Electorate of Saxony.*

|          |      |    |    |            |     |     |       |       |
|----------|------|----|----|------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Saxony   | 1600 | 58 | 42 | Wittenburg | 494 | 49  | 13.10 | 51.48 |
| Misnia   | 2177 | 90 | 75 | DRESDEN    | 510 | 190 | 13.40 | 51.2  |
| Lusatia  | 3744 | 90 | 62 | Gorlitz    | 553 | 52  | 15.8  | 51.10 |
| Voitland | 696  | 36 | 29 | Plawin     | 460 | 62  | 12.10 | 50.38 |
| Merzburg | 336  | 30 | 21 | Merzburg   | 432 | 58  | 12.9  | 51.24 |

*The Electorate and Palatinate of the Rhine.*

|                 |      |     |    |            |     |     |       |       |
|-----------------|------|-----|----|------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Palatinate      | 2616 | 110 | 63 | HEIDELBURG | 350 | 212 | 8.38  | 49.22 |
| Juliers         | 1300 | 71  | 30 | Juliers    | 230 | 135 | 6.5   | 50.55 |
| Berge, Westpha. | 720  | 55  | 22 | Duffeldorp | 240 | 143 | 6.18  | 51.13 |
| Newburg, Bav.   | 450  | 35  | 18 | Newburg    | 495 | 110 | 11.11 | 48.46 |

The number of people in all the king of Prussia's dominions, may be known by the following account, publish'd for the year 1720, viz. marriages 18,124, births 78,124, burials 60,923, the latter being multiply'd by 32, the number of souls upon that calculation, are 1,949,536, which being divided by 4, shews the number of fighting men, to be 487,384, or the marriages multiply'd by 104 (according to Mr. King's calculation) the product is 1,938,248. These methods would be more exact, if a medium of seven years could be obtain'd.

Electorate



| Electorate of BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG.              |               |         |          |                |                 |                  |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Counties Names.                                 | Square Miles. | Length. | Breadth. | Chief Towns.   | dist. from Lon. | dist. from Han.  | Long. | Lat.  |
| Lunenburg                                       | 5024          | 150     | 120      | Lunenburg      | 387             | 68               | 10.23 | 33.35 |
| Hanover                                         |               |         |          | HANOVER        | 365             |                  | 9.37  | 52.32 |
| Zell, &c.                                       |               |         |          | Zell           | 375             | 26               | 10.3  | 52.53 |
| Lawenburg                                       | 450           | 34      | 23       | Lawenburg      | 405             | 80               | 10.35 | 53.40 |
| Hoye                                            | 624           | 36      | 31       | Hoye           | 337             | 42               | 8.48  | 53.3  |
| Diepholt                                        | 220           | 28      | 12       | Diepholt       | 310             | 62               | 8.    | 52.53 |
| Bremen                                          | 2040          | 67      | 48       | Bremen         | 333             | 69               | 8.20  | 53.24 |
| Ferden or Verd                                  | 693           | 42      | 35       | Ferden         | 348             | 47               | 8.52  | 53.13 |
| Electorate of BAVARIA.                          |               |         |          |                |                 |                  |       |       |
| BAVARIA                                         | 8500          | 176     | 108      | MUNICH.        | 486             | 196              | 11.30 | 48.5  |
| Other Sovereign Princes of the Empire RANCONIA. |               |         |          |                | dist. from Lon. | dist. from Vien. | Long. | Lat.  |
| Aichstat                                        | 513           | 58      | 22       | Aichstat       | 446             | 205              | 11.13 | 48.55 |
| Bamberg                                         | 1700          | 75      | 53       | Bamberg        | 420             | 240              | 10.51 | 50.6  |
| Wurtzburg                                       | 1645          | 75      | 38       | Wurtzburg      | 390             | 273              | 9.51  | 49.48 |
| † Anspach                                       | 1000          | 55      | 40       | Anspach        | 426             | 237              | 10.35 | 49.17 |
| Cullembach                                      | 1088          | 73      | 34       | Cullembach     | 443             | 223              | 11.27 | 50.13 |
| Barieth                                         |               |         |          | Barieth        | 455             | 209              | 11.45 | 50.4  |
| Erpach                                          | 230           | 23      | 12       | Erpach         | 346             | 308              | 8.50  | 49.43 |
| Wertheim                                        | 280           | 25      | 15       | Wertheim       | 366             | 288              | 9.23  | 49.47 |
| Teutonic Or.                                    | 56            | 11      | 9        | Margentheim    | 378             | 274              | 9.35  | 49.31 |
| Castel                                          | 120           | 22      | 8        | Castel         | 400             | 254              | 10.19 | 49.54 |
| Schartzenburg                                   | 96            | 16      | 8        | Schartzenburg  | 410             | 247              | 10.23 | 49.45 |
| Henneburg &                                     | 320           | 42      | 19       | Henneburg      | 393             | 265              | 10.34 | 50.35 |
| Coburg, to Saxagotba.                           | 406           | 43      | 15       | Coburg         | 420             | 237              | 11.3  | 50.23 |
| Holach                                          | 220           | 26      | 14       | Holach Cast    | 378             | 278              | 9.29  | 49.18 |
| Lewenstein                                      | 72            | 12      | 7        | Lewenstein Cas | 378             | 279              | 9.23  | 49.7  |
| Limpburg                                        | 120           | 16      | 13       | Limpburg Cas   | 390             | 266              | 9.43  | 49.12 |
| Nuremburg                                       | 640           | 48      | 20       | Nuremburg*     | 442             | 215              | 11.4  | 49.25 |

*Bremen* and *Verden* were subject to the crown of *Sweden*, 'till conquer'd by the *Danes* in 1712, and made over by them in 1715 to *George* the 1st. king of *Great-Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*, to whom it was confirm'd by treaty with *Sweden* in 1720. † *Anspach*. This prince is nephew to the late queen of *Great-Britain*, who with *Cullembach*, and *Barieth*, are princes of the house of *Brandenburg*.

POETRY

## POETRY.

## CONTENT, a sacred ODE.

O taste and see how merciful the Lord is,  
blessed is the man that trusteth in him.

The lions do lack and suffer hunger, but they  
who seek the Lord shall want no manner of  
thing that is good. Psalms

**T**H O monarchs in the gaudy state  
Of pompous grandeur's pride  
appear,

Tho' guards around their safety wait,  
They cannot shun the shaft of care;  
Continual tempests shake the tottering  
throne,  
And dim the royal jewels of a crown.

Behold the spendthrift, loose and gay,  
In riot's bosom wasts his treasure,  
Behold him dally in the play  
Of that deceitful Lania pleasure:  
Yet what's the product of his rev'ling joys,  
But care, disease, and trouble, shame and  
noise?

Behold the miser, base and mean,  
Ogle with greedy eye his pelf;  
Behold him, pining, lank and lean,  
Adore his idol Mammon, wealth:  
Yet midst the rising mountains of his store,  
He's ever discontented, ever poor.

Hence, thou airy bubble, life,  
With your light fantastick train,  
What is all your pomp but strife?  
What is wealth but gilded pain?  
In vain you dart your flatt'ring smiles  
abroad,  
The only source, whence springs content, is  
God.

'Tis he that pours the balm of rest  
Into the afflicted wretch's soul;  
'Tis he can calm the troubled breast,  
And each intruding care controuls:  
He leads the pilgrim to the bow'r of ease,  
And opens the gate to everlasting peace.

~~~~~

A Prayer to WISDOM.

TH OU brightest efflux of eternal light,
and glance of central majesty divine,
Heavenly Sophia! high-born of the most
high!

Transcendent! glorious! and ineffable!
Creatress of the boundless heights above,
Th' unfathom'd depths beneath, and wide
extended breadth!

Thee I invoke, and at thy altar wait,
(The altar of an heart sincere and pure)

To pay the daily tribute of my prayer.
Deign for reign spirit (if ought delight thou
tak'st

With mortals to converse, and pitch thy
tent,

Within the pious breasts of humble souls)
Deign to look down upon thy antient place,
With pity view thy temple ruinous,
Rebuild the antient walls of Zion waste,
That may invite thy long-desir'd return.

Return, great goddess! and at last be kind;
Be yet propitious and receive my pray'r.
Let me not longer thy sad absence mourn,
And languish in the shady gloom of death.
Essential darkness on each eyelid dwells,
And silent horrors my whole soul possess.

Do thou
Dispel the pitchy clouds of this Egyptian
night,
Without thee life itself is turn'd to death,
And death, with thy restoring influence, to
life.

Vouchsafe at least
Th' antivening comforts of thy morning-
star,

The welcome foretaste of thy coming day:
And with anticipated glory gild
The horizontal regions of the east:
That with supported patience I may wait
Th' advancing glories of encreasing light.

SOLON'S Division of TIME,

TH E seven first years of life, (man's break
of day)
Gleams of short sense a dawn of thought
display.

When fourteen springs have bloom'd his
downy cheek,

His soft and bashful meanings learn to speak:
From twenty-one proud manhood takes its
date;

Yet is not strength compleat till twenty-
eight:

Thence to his five and thirtieth, life's gay
fire,

Sparkles, burns loud, and flames in fierce
desire.

At forty-two, his eyes grave wisdom wear,
And the dark future dims him o'er with
care.

On the nine and fortieth, toils increase,
And busy hopes and fears disturb his peace.

At fifty-six, cool reason reigns entire,
Then life burns steady, and with temperate
fire:

the Climacteries But
of our vain life

But sixty-three unbinds the body's strength,
E'er the unwearied mind has run her length:
And when from seventy, age surveys her
last,
Tir'd, she stops short, and wishes all were
past.

~~~~~  
*On a Landkip cut in Paper, by a Lady.*

**H**OW great's your skill! that you can  
here restore,  
What your dear sex lost, all the world be-  
fore.

Not readier *Chaos* the strange Word obey'd,  
You wave your hand, and *Paradise* is made:  
Your sudden plants at first appearance  
bloom,

And all is *Spring* where e'er your fingers  
come.

Only that sad *Narcissus* fades away,  
As if self love made ev'n the flow'r decay:  
Your lofty cedars at full growth appear,  
Not sooner planted than they flourish here.  
Your grateful bow'r diverting thoughts in-  
spires,

And my strong fancy with new notions fires.  
By this you prove your pow'r is truly great,  
You kill at pleasure, and you here create.  
You speak, you write, you sing, you dance  
so well,

So sweet you touch the lyre, 'tis hard to  
tell,

In which accomplishment you most excel.

In you we happily united find,

*Cybera's* beauty, and *Minerva's* mind:

Say heav'n-born maid, tell me, with won-  
der fill'd,

Tell, by what magic art, it is you build,

Cities and villa's, worthy of a *Jove*,

And out of nothing make a shady grove,

A sweet retreat for solitary love.

*Kneller* and *Thornhill*, both their bays resign,

And own their art interior far to thine;

Colours, and lights, and shades they're forc'd  
to use,

With generous scorn you all those helps  
refuse:

From your bright wit, sharp steel and bril-  
liant eyes,

We view a new and great creation rise,

The vallies sink below, mountains invade  
the skies.

The wanton *Zephyrs* frequently mistake,

The artificial trees your scissors make,

For nature's work,

And with a gentle breath, their branches  
shake.

The little sporting birds prepare to fly,

And cut with wings, a strange unusual sky.

Your architecture is so just and true,

*Wren's* noble art in all your works we view.

How much we grieve that 'tis not in your  
pow'r,

To make your works as long as his endure.

Your scissors far the pruning hook outdo,  
Those lop off boughs, but these make  
branches grow,

And if our eyes deceive not, blossom too.

Ten thousand, thousand charms, you had  
before,

Say, nymph, divine, what need had you of  
more.

Long may propitious heav'n your life pre-  
serve,

To wear those laurels, you so well deserve:  
But when we're both laid low in th' silent  
grave,

Your fame shall, with the globe, one period  
have:

In lofty numbers all my verse shall flow,

Inspir'd by you, I shall immortal grow:

While all those beauteous spreading leaves

I see,

Planted by your fair fingers, seem to be,

Still verdant blooming laurels crowning  
me.

All the fair draught does such exactness  
bear.

So wond'rous curious does the work  
appear,

I read, methinks, a real serpent here.

This is a glorious paradise in view,

But the true paradise is only you.

~~~~~

*ASONG by King Charles II. on
the Dutchess of Portsmouth's leav-
ing England.*

BRight was the morning, cool the air,
Serene was all the skies:

When on the waves I left my dear,

The center of my joys;

Heav'n and nature smiling were,

And nothing sad but I.

Each rosy field their ardours spread,

All fragrant was the shore;

Each river god rose from his bed,

And sighing own'd her pow'r;

Curling the waves they deck'd their heads,

As proud of what they bore.

Glide on ye waves, bear these lines,

And tell her my distress;

Bear all these sighs, ye gentle winds,

And waft them to her breast;

Tell her if e'er she prove unkind,

I never shall have rest.

~~~~~

*The DREAM.*

*By Lord Brooke.*

**M**Y senses all, like beacon's flame  
Gave alarm to desire

To take arms in *Cynthia's* name,

And set all my thoughts on fire:

~~~~~  
Furie's

Fury's wit persuaded me,
 Happy love was basard's hire;
 Cupid did best shoot and see
 In the night, where smooth is fair.
 Up I start, believing well,
 To see if *Cynthia* were awake:
 Wonders I saw, who can tell?
 And thus unto myself I spake.
 Sweet god *Cupid* where am I,
 That, by pale *Diana's* light,
 Such rich beauties do espy,
 As charm our senses with delight?
 Am I borne up to the skies?
 See where *Jove* and *Venus* shine,
 Shewing in her heavenly eyes
 That *desire* is divine!
 Look where lies the milkey-way!
 Way unto that dainty throne,
 Where, while all the gods would play,
Vulcan thinks to dwell alone!
 I gave reins to this conceit,
Hope, went on the wheel of lust:
Phaen's Scales are false of weight,
 Thoughts take thought that go of truth.
 I stept forth to touch the sky,
 I a god by *Cupid's* dreams!
Cynthia, who did naked lye,
 Runs away like silver streams,
 Leaving hollow banks behind,
 Who can neither forward move,
 Nor, if rivers be unkind,
 Turn away, or live to love.
 There stand I, like *artick* pole,
 Where *Sol* passeth o'er the line,
 Mourning my benighted soul,
 Which lo loseth light divine.
 There stand I like men that preach
 From the execution-place,
 At their death content to teach
 All the world with their disgrace,
 He, that lets his *Cynthia* lie
 Naked on a bed of play,
 To say prayers e'er she die,
 Teacheth *Time* to run away:
 Let no love-desiring heart,
 In the stars go seek his fate,
Love is only nature's art:
 Wonder hinders love and hate.
*None can well behold with eyes,
 But what moderns at him lies!*

ON NOBILITY.

By the same.

Virgula divina, forcerers call a rod,
 Gather'd with vows, and magick-
 sacrifice;
 Which borne about, by influence doth nod,
 Unto the silver, where it hidden lies;
 Which makes poor men to these black
 arts devout,
 Rich only in the wealth which *Hope* finds
 out.

Nobility, this precious treasure is,
 Laid up in secret mysteries of state,
 King's creature! and subjection's gilded bliss,
 Where grace, 'not merit, seems to govern
 fate!

"Mankind I think to be this rod divine,
 "For to the greatest ever they incline.

Eloquence, that is but wisdom speaking well,
 (The poets feign) did make the savage tame;
 Of ears and hearts chain'd unto tongues they
 tell;

I think nobility to be the same:

"For, b: they fools, or speak they with-
 "out wit,

"We hold them wise, we fools be-won-
 "der it!

Invisible there is an art to go,
 (They say that study nature's secret works)
 And art there is to make things greater show;
 In nobleness I think this secret lurks,
 "For place a coronet on whom you will,
 "You straight see all great in him, but his ill!

The *As* of Authority.

By the same.

*I*sis (in whom the poet's feigning wit,
 Figures the goddess of authority,
 And makes her on an *As* in triumph sit,
 As if power's throne were man's humility)
 Inspires this *as*, as well-becoming it,
 Even like a type of wind-blown vanity,
 With pride to bear power's gilding scorch-
 ing heat

For no hire, but opinion to be great.

So as this beast, forgetting what he bears,
 Bridled and burden'd by the hand of might,
 While he beholds the swarms of *hope* and
 fears,

Which wait upon ambition infinite,
 Proud of the glorious furniture he wears,
 Takes all, to *Isis* offer'd, but his right;
 Till weariness, the spur or want of food,
 Makes gilded curbs of all beasts under-
 stood.

ULYSSES and the SYREN.

By Mr. Daniel.

Syren.

*C*ome, worthy Greek! *Ulysses* come,
 Possess these shores with me!
 The winds and seas are troublesome,
 And here we may be free!
 Here may we sit and view their toil
 That travail in the deep,
 And joy the day in mirth the while,
 And spend the night in sleep!

Ulyss.

Ulyss. Fair nymph! if fame or honour
were
To be attain'd with ease,
Then would I come and rest with thee,
And leave such toils as these
But here it dwells, and here must I
With danger seek it forth:
To spend the time luxuriously,
Becomes not men of worth;

Syr. *Ulysses*, O be not deceiv'd
With that unreal name,
This honour is a thing conceiv'd,
And rests on other's fame.
Begotten only to molest
Our peace, and to beguile
(The best thing of our life) our rest,
And give us up to toil!

Ulyss. Delicious nymph! suppose there were
No honour, or report,
Yet manliness would scorn to wear
The time in idle sport;
For toil doth give a better touch,
To make us feel our joy,
And ease finds tediousness as much
As labour yields annoy.

Syr. Then pleasure, likewise, seems the
shore,
Whence tends all your toil,
Which you forego to make it more,
And perish oft the while.

Who may disport them diversly,
Find never tedious day,
And ease may have variety,
As well as action may.

Ulyss. But nature's of the noblest frame
These toils and dangers please,
And they take comfort in the same,
As much as you in ease;

And, with the thought of actions past,
Are recreated still:
When *Pleasure* leaves a touch at last,
To shew that it was ill.

Syr. That doth *opinion* only cause,
That's out of *custom* bred,
Which makes us many other laws,
Than ever *nature* did.

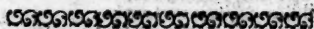
No widows wail for our delights,
Our sports are without blood,
The world we see by warlike wights
Receives more hurt than good.

Ulyss. But yet the state of things require
These motions of unrest:
And these great spirits of high desire
Seem born to turn them best.

To purge the mischiefs that increase,
And all good order mar:
For oft we see a wicked peace,
To be well chang'd for war.

Syr. Well, well, *Ulysses*, then I see,
I shall not have thee here:
And therefore I will come to thee,
And take my fortune there.

I must be won, that cannot win,
Yet lost were I not won;
For *Beauty* hath created him,
T' undo; or be undone!



On seeing the Picture of *Beau Nash*
at full Length, between two Busts
of *Newton* and *Pope*, in the Pump-
room at Bath.

*I*mmortal *Newton* never spoke,
More truth than here you'll find;
Nor *Pope* himself e'er pen'd a joke,
Severer on mankind.

This picture these two busts between,
Gives satire all its strength,
Wisdom and wit are little seen,
But folly at full length.

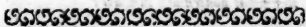


Description of the Evening.

B Right *Sol* with perriwig of curled carrot,
And face that's laquer'd o'er like to
his chariot;
The cheerful author of all wit and light,
But what the bellman stalks with in the
night,
Had drove his stage-coach to the place of
rest,
Undrest his horses and himself undrest:
With night's black stocking had becap't his
head,
And softly stol'd to madam *Thetis* bed.
Bat upon Bat.

Another.

'*T*W A S the time, as witty poets tell,
When *Phaebus* into *Thetis* bosom fell;
She blush'd at first, and then put out the
light,
And drew the modest curtains of the night.



A New SONG.

*W*ait all ye *Graces*, again, on *Calisto's*
eyes,
And *Cupid's* prune your wings;
Fan soft, soft on her bosom when the sighs,
Applaud her when she sings.
Let nymphs adore the tresses of her hair,
And mystick garlands, mystick gar-
lands wreath;
Mortals with gods, with gods do equal
brightness share,
While lovely she's beneath.

EXTRACTS

win;

000000

beau Nash
two Basts
the Pump-

,u'll find;
ke,

ween,

000000

ring.

rl'd carrot,
o'er-like to

nd light,
with in the
he place of

ndrest :
becapt his

bed.
upon Bat.

poets tell,
bosom fell;
out out the

the night.

000000

on Calisto's

is ;
n the fight,

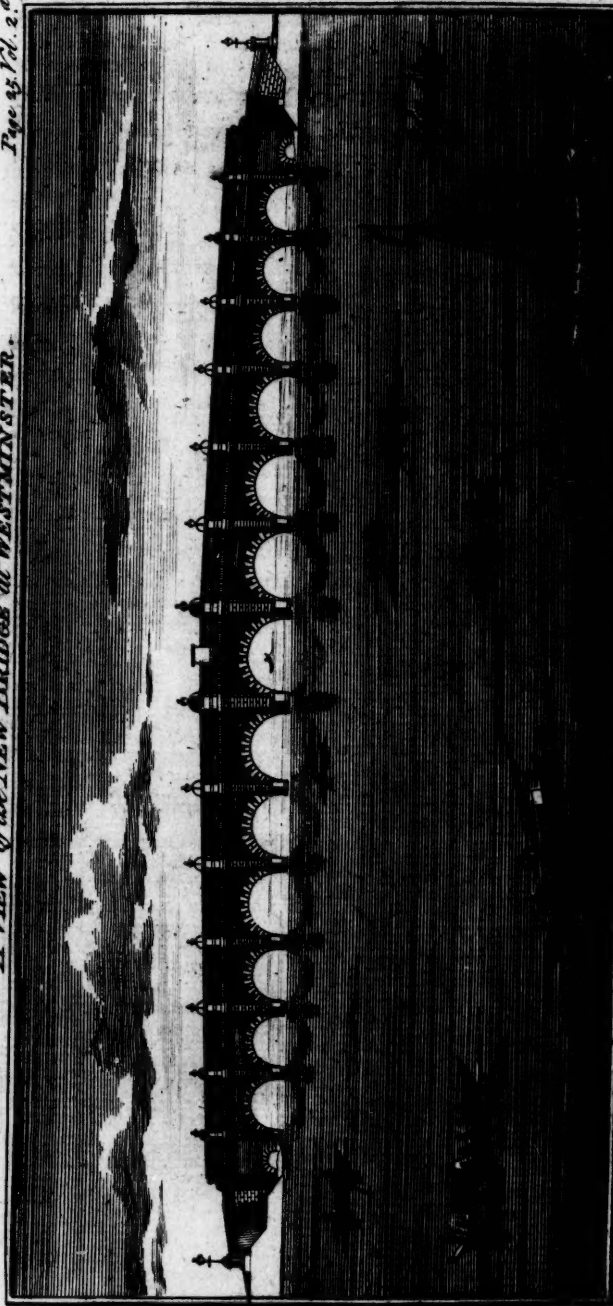
er hair,
stick gar-

do equal

ACTS

A View of the New Bridge at Westminster.

Page 45. Vol. 2. d.



For Owen's Magazine of Magazines.

wo
ga
an
fro
wh
wi
sen
the
ma
the
one
ry o
mo
pass
on
allo
wici
spac
to
hor
leaf
F
is
feet
Lond
T
arch
whic
muc
twec
whic
nefs
reaso
ter c
dang
passa
It
teen
all se



EXTRACTS from the MAGAZINES and other Periodical Pieces.

A Description of the New Bridge at Westminster.

THIS bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprise. The semi-octangular towers which form the recesses of the foot-way, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and in every other respect, the best contrived.

It is forty-four feet wide, a commodious foot-way is allowed for passengers, about seven feet broad on each side, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad Moor stones, while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three carriages, and two horses to go a-breast without the least danger.

From wharf to wharf, its extent is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the same river at London-bridge.

The free water way under the arches of this bridge, is 870 feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water way left between the sterlings of London-bridge; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or in the least endanger the smallest boats, in their passage through the arches.

It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen large, and two small arches, all semi-circular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about seventy feet from point to point, and each end terminated with a saliant right angle against either stream.

The two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain 3000 cube feet, or near 200 tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in breadth, equally on each side by one foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet wide; and so on to the two least of each side, which are 12 feet wide at the springing of the arches.

Each of these piers are four feet wider at their foundation, than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000 lb. is computed to be always under water in stone, and other materials. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the caisson on which the first pier was sunk, contained 150 loads of timber; for it is a precaution used in most heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if found when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain sound, but grow harder by time.

The depths or heights of every pier are different; but none of them have their foundations laid at a less depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than fourteen feet under the said

said bed. This difference is occasioned by the nature and position of the ground; for though the foundations of all the piers and abutments are laid in a hard bed of gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at, on the *Surrey* side, than on the *Westminster* side.

All the piers are built the same in the inside as on the outside, of solid *Portland* block stones, none less than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unless here and there a smaller called a closer, placed between four other larger stones; but most of them are two or three tons weight, and several of four or five tons. All the stones are set in (and their joints filled with) a cement called *Dutch tarris*, and they are besides fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead, and so placed that none of those cramps can be seen, or ever be affected by the water.

All the arches of *Westminster-bridge* are semicircular, that forming one of the strongest, and the best adapted for dispatch in building.

They all spring from about two feet above low water mark, and from no higher; which renders the bridge much stronger than if the arches sprung from taller piers, besides the saving of a great quantity of materials and workmanship.

The middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, and the others decrease in width equally on each side by four feet; so that the two next to the middle arch are seventy-two feet wide; and so on to the least of the large arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide. As to the two small ones close in shore to the abutments, they are each about twenty-five feet wide.

The soffit of every arch is turn-

ed and built quite through the same as in the fronts, with large *Portland* blocks; over which is built (bonded in with the *Portland*) another arch of *Purbeck* stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key, so calculated and built, that by help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; so that each arch can stand single without affecting, or being affected by, any of the other arches.

Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which, in time, might penetrate and accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches. Some bridges having been ruined for want of this precaution; which should be observed in all considerable stone or brick bridges; and yet (as far as I have been able to learn) it has been always omitted.

Lastly, just above and below each abutment, there are large and commodious flights of *Moor* stone-steps, for the shipping and landing of goods and passengers.

Now this bridge is finished, there is not perhaps another in the whole world that can be compared to it; all the piers are laid at a considerable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling, it being, after rock, the best sort of foundation; whereas the usual method of building stone or brick bridges over large tide rivers, is to build them upon silts; that is, driving piles in the bed of the river, sawing their heads above low water mark; then laying some planks, to erect the piers thereon. Such are the foundations of *London* and *Rocheſter* bridges, and of a great many others in *Great-Britain*, as well as abroad.

The materials are the best four kinds

kinds of stone (for the several uses to which they are employed) that can be had in *London*; and they are all, not only very durable, but some of the heaviest in *England*, some kinds of marble only excepted. And the size and disposition of those materials are such, that there is no false bearing, or so much as a false joint, in the whole bridge; so that every part is fully and properly supported; and whatever ought to be of one stone, is not made of several small ones, as is but too common in other buildings.

Instead of chalk, small stones, or rubbish, with which the insides of most buildings are filled, the piers are entirely built with solid blocks of *Portland*, and secured as I have explained above: and in building the arches, such precautions have been used as have been scarcely ever before observed, such as building them quite thro' with the same sort of large stones as in the fronts, and thus destroying their lateral pressures by a proper disposition of the materials, in, between, and over those arches.

Nothing is more common in the construction of bridges, than for some of the piers to sink, or at least so far give way, as to occasion the necessity of rebuilding some of them even before the fabric is passable; this has been the case with one of the piers of *Westminster* bridge; which, by sinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged so much, that the commissioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying prodigious weights on the lower part of the pier, the

foundation was settled and set to rights, in such a manner as to render it completely secure from all accidents of the like kind for the future. This misfortune happening in the year 1747, when this noble structure was almost completed, prevented its being finished before the tenth of *November*. When the last stone was laid by *Thomas Lediard*, Esq; in the presence of several of the commissioners; and on the seventeenth, at about twelve at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony.

As to the time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is sufficient to observe, that the ballast-men, having dug the foundation of the first pier to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, levelled it, and kept it level by a proper inclosure of strong piles, and the caisson being brought over the place where it was to be sunk; on the twenty-ninth of *January*; 1738-9, the first stone of the *Western* middle pier was laid by the right hon. the earl of *Pembroke*; so that the erecting this noble structure has been completed in eleven years and nine months; a very short period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of*, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea†, the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned

* It has been computed that the quantity of stone contained in the middle arch, exclusive of the freeze, cornish, and foot-ways, is full 500 tons, more than double the quantity of stone made use of in building the Banqueting-house at *Whitehall*.

† *Portland* stone is brought by sea, upwards of 250 miles, from the island of that name, in *Dorsetshire*. *Purbeck* stone is brought by sea, upwards of 220 miles from *Sandwich* in *Dorsetshire*. *Moor* stone is brought by sea from *Devonshire*.

oned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

An account of the several sums played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this bridge, and procuring the several conveniencies requisite thereto.

	£.
Lottery 1737	— 100,000
Lottery 1738	— 48,750
Lottery 1739	— 48,750
Granted 1741	— 20,000
1742	— 20,000
1743	— 25,000
1744	— 15,000
1745	— 25,000
1746	— 25,000
1747	— 30,000
1748	— 20,000
1749	— 12,000
	—
	389,500 £.

A guard, consisting of twelve watchmen, is appointed for the security of the passage over this bridge. They are to be upon duty from the close of day every night, till the opening of it the next morning. We walk the public streets with so much danger in those hours, that this provision was extremely necessary upon a bridge of so great length, which is not to be transformed into a street. The recesses over each pier, which are built in the form of alcoves, and designed as places of shelter in bad weather; or of retirement in case of an accidental danger or difficulty in the passage, might have otherwise served for places of ambush for robbers and cut-throats; though indeed even these occupations, which

thrive so much in our time, could not have been followed here without hazard, as there is no way of escaping but at the two ends of the bridge.

It is the Perfection of Happiness, neither to wish for Death, nor to fear it.

MILTON has very judiciously represented the father of mankind seized with horror and astonishment at the sight of death, represented to him on the mount of vision. For, surely nothing can so much disturb the passions, or perplex the intellects of man, as a disruption of his union with visible nature, a separation from all that has hitherto delighted or engaged him; a change not only of the place, but the manner of his being, an entrance into a state, not simply which he knows not, but which perhaps he has not faculties to know, an immediate and perceptible communication with the supreme being, and, what is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence, and unalterable allotment.

Yet we, whom the shortness of life has made acquainted with mortality, can, without emotion, see generations of men pass away, are at leisure to establish modes of sorrow, to adjust the ceremonial of death, look upon funeral pomp as a common spectacle in which we have no concern, and turn away from it to trifles and amusements, without dejection of look, or inquietude of heart.

It is, indeed, apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts, and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monastery, is incon-

vonshire or Cornwall, the distance being upwards of 330 miles. And the Kentish rag-stone is brought by water down the river Medway, the distance being about 80 miles. These were all made use of, and were the most proper for the uses to which they were severally applied in building Westminster bridge; but as they were brought by water, delays were frequently occasioned by contrary winds.

silent

sistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds, as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by sight of an event, which must soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connexion is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving good, or intention of bestowing it.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender, as they advance in age; and he, who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which himself is ready to fall; not that he is more willing to die than formerly, but that he is more familiar to the death of others; and therefore is not alarmed so far, as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to suffer our reason to lie useless. Every funeral may justly be considered as a summons to prepare for that state, into which it is a proof that we must sometime enter; and a summons more loud and piercing, as the event

of which it warns us is at less distance. To neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in old age, is to sleep at an attack.

It has always seemed to me one of the most striking passages in the visions of *Quercus*, where he stigmatizes those as fools, who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death. "How, says he, can death be sudden to a being, who always knew that he must die, and that the time of his death was uncertain?"

Since there are wanting admonitions of our mortality to preserve it active in our minds, nothing can more properly renew the impression than the example which every day supplies; and as the great incentive to virtue, is the reflection that we must die, it may be useful to accustom ourselves, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure for ever.

He that has given God his worship, and man his due, is entertained with comfortable presages, wears off smoothly, and expires in pleasure.



*A method of making a Gold-coloured
Glazing for Earthen Ware.*

TAKE three parts of litharge, and one part of calcined flint; pound and mix these very well together, put them into a crucible, and, with a strong fire run them into a yellow glass. Pound this glass, and grind it into a subtle powder, which moisten with a well saturated solution of silver, make into a paste, put it into a crucible, and cover it with a cover. Give at first a gentle degree of fire, then increase it, and continue

nue it, till you have a glass which will be green. Pound this glass again, and grind it to a fine powder; moisten this powder with a little beer so that by the help of an hair pencil you may apply it upon the vessels (or any piece of earthen ware.) The vessels which are painted or covered over with this glazing, must be first well heated, then put under a muffle; and as soon as the glass runs you must smoak them, and take out the vessels.



Story of Melissa: Or, Change of Fortune brings Change in Lovers and Friends.

S I R,

I WAS born to a large fortune, and bred to the knowledge of those arts which are supposed to accomplish the mind, or adorn the person of a woman. To these attainments, which custom and education almost forced upon me, I added some voluntary acquisitions by the use of books, and the conversation of that species of men, whom the ladies generally mention with horror and aversion by the name of scholars, but whom I have found, for the most part, a harmless and inoffensive order of beings, not so much wiser than ourselves, but that they may receive as well as communicate knowledge, and more inclined to degrade their own character by cowardly submission, than to overbear or oppress us with their learning, their wit.

From these men, however, if they are by kind treatment encouraged to talk, something may be gained, which embellish'd with elegance, and softened by modesty, will always add dignity and value to female conversation; and from my acquaintance with the bookish part of the world I derived many

principles of judgment and maxims of knowledge, by which I was enabled to excel all my competitors, and draw upon myself the general regard in every place of concourse or pleasure. My opinion was the great rule of approbation; my remarks were remembered by those who desired the second degree of fame; my mein was studied, my dress was imitated, my letters were handed from one family to another, and read by those who copied them as sent to themselves; my visits were solicited as honour, and multitudes boasted of an intimacy with *Melissa*, who had only seen me by accident, and whose familiarity had never proceeded beyond the exchange of a compliment, or return of a courtesy.

I shall make no scruple of confessing, that I was pleased with this universal veneration, because I always considered it as paid to my intrinsic qualities and inseparable merit, and very easily persuaded myself, that fortune had no part in my superiority. When I looked upon my glass, I saw youth and beauty, and health, that might give me reason to hope their continuance: When I examined my mind, I found some strength of judgment, and fertility of fancy; and was told, that every action was grace, and that every accent was persuasion.

In this manner my life passed like a continual triumph amidst acclamations, and envy, and courtship, and caresses: To please *Melissa* was the general ambition, and every stratagem of artful flattery was practised upon me. To be flattered is grateful, even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove, at least, our general power, and shew that our favour is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood. But, perhaps, the flatterer is not often detected,

for

for
sufp
pow
vigo
dece
T
perp
by
vent
of th
to g
unm
27th
towe
teste
little
impr
whic
duce
which
nefs
I
riche
row,
Inde
I ha
heard
and b
did n
tion,
her e
and h
that
tion
feel
of tim
It v
ceale
ried,
pear
origin
far su
submi
to defi
than
disfist
ornam
suitabl
appear
ued to
but wit
I for

for an honest mind is not apt to suspect, and no one exerts the powers of discernment with much vigour when self-love favours the deceit.

The number of adorers, and the perpetual distraction of my thoughts by new schemes of pleasure, prevented me from listening to any of those who croud in multitudes to give girls advice, and kept me unmarried and unengaged to my 27th year, when, while I was towering in all the pride of untested excellency, with a face yet little impaired, and a mind hourly improving, the failure of a fund, in which my money was placed, reduced me to a frugal competency, which allowed little beyond nearness and independence.

I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow, or pusillanimity of dejection. Indeed, I did not know how much I had lost; for, having always heard and thought more of my wit and beauty, than of my fortune, it did not suddenly enter my imagination, that *Melissa* could sink beneath her established rank, while her form and her mind continued the same; that she could cease to raise admiration but by ceasing to deserve it, or feel any stroke but from the hand of time.

It was in my power to have concealed the loss, and to have married, by continuing the same appearance, with all the credit of my original fortune; but I was not so far sunk in my own esteem, as to submit to the baseness of fraud, or to desire any other recommendation than sense and virtue. I therefore dismissed my equipage, sold those ornaments which were become unsuitable to my new condition, and appeared among those with whom I used to converse, with less glitter, but with equal spirit.

I found myself received at every

visit, with an appearance of sorrow beyond what is naturally felt for calamities in which we have no part, and was entertained with condolence and consolation so long continued, and so frequently repeated, that my friends plainly consulted rather their own gratification, than my relief. Some from that time refused my acquaintance, and forbore, without any provocation, to repay my visits; some visited me, but after a longer interval than usual, and every return was still with more delay; nor did any of my female acquaintance fail to introduce the mention of my misfortunes, to compare my present and former condition, to tell me how much it must trouble me to want the splendor, which I became so well, to look at pleasures, which I had formerly enjoyed, and to sink to a level with those by whom I had always been considered as moving in a higher sphere, and been approached with reverence and submission, which, as they insinuated, I was no longer to expect.

Observations like these, are commonly made only as covert insults, and serve to give vent to the flatulence of pride, but they are now and then imprudently uttered by honesty and benevolence, and inflict pain where kindness is intended; I will, therefore, so far maintain my antiquated claim to politeness, as that I will venture to advance this rule, that no one ought to remind another of any misfortune of which the sufferer does not complain, and which there are no means proposed of alleviating. No one has a right to excite thoughts which necessarily give pain whenever they return, which perhaps might not revive but by absurd and unseasonable compassion.

My endless train of lovers immediately withdrew, without raising any emotions. The greater part

part had indeed always professed to court, as it is termed, upon the square, had enquired my fortune, and offered settlements; and these had undoubtedly a right to retire without censure, since they had openly treated for money, as necessary to their happiness; and who can tell how little they wanted any other portion? I have always thought the clamours of women unreasonable, when they find that they who followed them upon the supposition of a greater fortune, reject them when they are discovered to have less. I have never known any lady who did not think wealth a title to some stipulations in her favour; and surely what is claimed by the possession of money is justly forfeited by its loss. She that has once demanded a settlement has allowed the importance of fortune; and when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?

My lovers were not all contented with silent desertion. Some of them revenged the neglect which they had born by wanton and superfluous insults; and endeavoured to mortify me by paying in my presence those civilities to other ladies, which were once devoted only to me. But as it had been my rule to treat men according to the rank of their intellect, I had never suffered any one to waste his life in suspense, who could have employed it to better purpose; and therefore I had no enemies but coxcombs, whose resentment and respect were equally below my consideration.

The only pain which I have felt from degradation, is the loss of that influence which I had always exerted on the side of virtue, in the defence of innocence, and the assertion of truth. I now found my opinions slighted, my sentiments criticised, and my arguments op-

posed by those that used to listen to me without remark, and struggle to be first in expressing their conviction. The female disputants have wholly thrown off my authority, and if I endeavour to enforce my reasons by an appeal to the scholars that happen to be present, the wretches are certain to pay their court by sacrificing me and my system to a finer gown, and I am every hour insulted with contradictions from cowards, who could never find till lately that *Melissa* was liable to error.

There are two persons only whom I cannot charge with having changed their conduct with my change of fortune. One is an old curate that has passed his life in the duties of his profession with great reputation for his knowledge and piety; the other is a lieutenant of dragoons. The parson made no difficulty in the height of my elevation to check me when I was pert, and inform me when I blundered; and if there is any alteration, he is now more timorous lest his freedom should be thought rudeness. The soldier never paid me any particular addresses, but very rigidly observ'd all the rules of politeness, which he is now so far from relaxing, that whenever he serves the tea, he obstinately carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the whole table.

This, *Mr. Rambler*, is to see the world. It is impossible for those that have only known affluence and prosperity, to judge rightly of themselves or others. The rich and the powerful live in a perpetual masquerade, in which all about them wear borrowed characters; and we only discover in what estimation we are held, when we can no longer give hopes or fears,

I am, &c.

MELISSA.

I
it is
I de
I ha
of de
my
visit
enter
done
as el
allow
of
enou
Our
rit, a
child
of spi
of al
gilded
his si
gality
preve
these
said to
is des
am co
were
and o
great
selves,

CC

A Lett

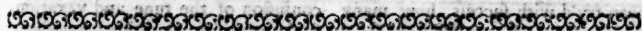
G

I Need
infir
that the
to been
than wh
harpsich
ing strin
cats of
boxes,
note in
torted f
Vol. I

CHARACTER of MEN of SPIRIT.

I Am reputed by some of my acquaintance to want *spirit*, and it is for no other reason but that I do not live above my income. I have *spirit* enough to keep out of debt and endeavour to make all my friends welcome when they visit me; but, when I make an entertainment, they cry, it is not done with *spirit*, though it is always as elegant as my circumstances will allow. I know several of these men of *spirit*, who are *mean-spirited* enough to borrow money of me. Our goals swarm with men of *spirit*, and our streets are crowded by children whose parents were persons of *spirit*. There are men of *spirit* of all degrees, from the peer in his gilded chariot, to the porter with his silver ticket, who ridicule frugality, and all œconomy, which prevents superfluous expence. By these persons a man that is frugal is said to be miserable; and œconomy is despised as the want of *spirit*. I am convinced that if men of *spirit* were to become a little less vain and ostentatious, it would be of great advantage, not only to themselves, but to the community; for

it is notorious that they too often keep up their *spirit* at the expence of the public, and it does not appear to me that they are influenced by a good *spirit*, when they ruin a tradesman by getting into his debt for superfluities, or when they take in a friend for their surety, to keep up their credit. I know several men of *spirit* who wear the *taylor's* cloaths.—I am often blamed by these people for not appearing oftner at publick diversions; but I can divert myself and family without going to the playhouse every other evening in the winter, and to the gardens or wells, in the summer, four or five times a week. Though I am condemn'd by these gentlemen as a *mean-spirited* and *unpolished* niggard, yet my conduct enables me to provide for my family all the necessaries of life, and for myself a perpetual succession of peaceful pleasures, without the risk of my independance, my virtue, my health, or my fortune, all which are continually staked with the desperation of a losing gamester, by our modern men of *spirit*.



A Letter to the ROYAL-SOCIETY, containing some new and curious Improvements upon the CAT-ORGAN.

GENTLEMEN,

I Need not inform persons of your infinite experience and erudition, that the *Cat-Organ*, as it has hitherto been made use of, was no more than what followeth, *viz.* A plain harpsichord, which instead of having strings and jacks, consists of cats of different sizes, included in boxes, whose voices express every note in the gamut, which is extorted from the imprison'd animals,
Vol. II.

by placing their tails in grooves, which are properly squeez'd by the impression of the organist's fingers on the keys.—This instrument, unimprov'd as it was, I have often heard with incredible delight; but especially in the grand and the plaintive.—This delight grew upon me every time I was present at its performance. At length I shut myself up for seven years to study some additions

ditions and improvements, which I have at length accomplish'd, agreeable to my warmest wishes, and which I with all due submission now lay before you.

In the first then, it is universally known and acknowledged that these animals, at the time of their amours, are the most musical creatures in nature; I wou'd therefore recommend it to all and singular *Cat-organists*, to have a most especial regard to the time of cat-wawling, particularly if they have any thing very august or affecting to exhibit.

Secondly, it is also very well known that the best voices are improv'd by castration, I therefore never have less than eight geldings in my treble clift.—And here I cannot help informing you of an experiment I lately made of an *Italian* boar cat, and an *English* one of the same gender; and I solemnly protest that, after the operation, my country animal had every whit as delicate, piercing, and comprehensive a tone as the foreigner.—And I make no sort of doubt but some of our harmonious *Englishmen* would shine with an equal lustre, if they had the same *Advantages* as the *Italians*.—This may be worth the consideration of the people in power;—For, if this experiment had been try'd with success, how many thousand pounds would it have sav'd this nation.

Thirdly, of the *Forte* and *Piano*.—I must not omit to tell you, gentlemen, that my *Cat-Organ* resembles a double harpsichord; for as that has two rows of keys, so mine has two layers of cats.—The upper row on which I play *Piano*, or softly, consists of cats, both of a lesser size, and whose tails are squeez'd by a much less degree of pressure; that is, by nothing but the bare extremity of the key.—But the lower row, on which I play *Forte*, or loudly, contains an har-

monious society of banging grimalkins; and whose tails are severely prick'd by brass-pins, inserted at the end of the key for that purpose.

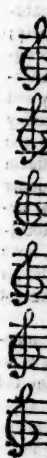
Fourthly, of the *Shake*.—There was one enormous defect in this instrument, before I took it in hand, and that was in the shake; the imperfectness of which gave me great offence.—But as it is now managed, it has the most ravishing effect in the world.—There are between all the keys little wires fix'd almost imperceptibly.—These go underneath till they reach each pufs's throat.—At the extremity of these wires are plac'd horizontally wrens quills, about the length of a quarter of an inch.—When the artist therefore has a mind to form his shake, he touches the wires, which soon sends the quills in a tickle, tickle, tickle, up to the cat's throat, and causes the most grumbling, murmuring sound in the world.

Fifthly, of the *Staccato*, and an infallible method of keeping the four footed performers under proper regulations.

The most intolerable deficiency of the old *Cat-Organ*, was as follows: some of the cats were apt to continue their mew after the proper note was express'd, to the great confusion of the tune and vexation of the organist.—This I have entirely cur'd; and, I think, I can play the most perfect *Staccato* in the world.—I have underneath my instrument a treddle, like that of a spinning wheel, which I work with my foot: this treddle actuates a certain number of forceps or pincers, which open and shut at my pleasure, upon the noses and chins of all the cats; and if any of them overact their part, I tip St. Dunstan upon Mrs. Puss, and she is oblig'd, of necessity, to be silent.

Sixthly, of the education of cats for the *Organ*.—My predecessors were

w
as
w
cr
of
ga
me
be
an
ha
bul
som
less
cise
wel
chil
N
tick
but
instr



Cast
the wo

were egregiously out in this article, as well as many others, which, whatever it may appear to the incredulous or incurious, is a matter of the last importance.—With regard to their diet, milk and flummery, fry'd mice and fish have the best effect;—I mean for the trebles and tenors: as for the baxes, I have fed them with good success on bullock's liver, hog's heartlet, and sometimes with viands, of a much less delicate nature.—As for exercise, moderate mousing; and being well tugg'd and haul'd about by the children will very well suffice.

Mr. Collier, in his essay on mufick, says, that he makes no doubt but that there might be a warlike instrument contriv'd, of such an hi-

deous sound, that instead of inspiring men with courage, it wou'd strike the most undaunted with dismay. This may be effected by the abovemention'd instrument: For though the *Cat-Organ*, when accurately in tune, is comparably melodious, yet it may be so managed; as to utter shrieks very little inferior to the cries of the infernals themselves.—Happy that instrument, where terror and transport, ornament, and utility are so exquisitely blended:—Which, by its persuasive harmony, can, at one time, draw *St Cecilia* from the spheres; and, at another, with proper alteration, wou'd frighten away the devil himself in *propria persona*.

Yours, &c.

A New Country Dance, to the CAT-ORGAN.



Cast off one couple.—The man hands round three at bottom, and the woman the same at bottom.—Cast off the third couple and turn.—Lead up to the top.—Cast off, right and left quite round.

Some Thoughts on CONJUGAL AFFECTION, and Proposals for restoring the Happiness of MARRIAGE, and raising the Price of WOMEN.

*A cordial drop heaven in our cup has thrown,
To make the nauseous draught of life go down.* DRYDEN.

Social love is the fairest and first-born of all the affections that take place in a rational mind; it is the darling attribute of the great creator; it is that pleasure he takes in giving existence to myriads of beings; the satisfaction resulting to the divine mind, from the contemplation of his work of creation. This affection, boundless as the infinite source from whence it springs, pronounced the mighty fiat, which gives birth to time, and produced sensible matter and real existence.

The omnipotent author of nature, when he formed the spheres, and station'd the heavenly luminaries to their distinct orbs, stamp'd them with the divine affection, which inclines them to each other, and preserves the glorious harmony. To this we may ascribe the adhesion of matter, the gravity of bodies, their attracting power, and propelling forces; with all the various affections of inanimate matter: it is the primary law of motion, impressed by the divine being upon the several parts of this stupendous fabric, without which all nature would tumble into confusion, and mix into its original chaos.

But in animate beings, this affection discovers its self-acting with greater force, tho' not with equal harmony. It is this that joins the several species of living things in social bonds. The fowls of the air, the fishes of the sea, and all the animal world, confess the sympathetick power, and every distinct herd breathes to each other the social flame; this quiets the nature of the

wild boar, and forces the hungry lion to meet his kind in peace, while he satiates his rage and hunger on every thing else that is not of kin to his species: this teaches the fierce tyger to provide for its young, and the eagle to hunt, to preserve its offspring.

But in man, that is, man in his pure state of moral rectitude, before passion and appetite debas'd his nature; and weakened his intellectual faculties; this divine emanation shone with radiant lustre, sympathy of nature, and a general likeness to himself, begat in him the love of his species in general, and that benevolent affection, every man, not totally depraved, feels within himself towards all mankind. His appetite, joined to this, begets in him a natural desire to some individual female; and the renewal of himself in his offspring, inspires him with the affection he expresses for his posterity and kindred. The want, the necessity he finds for the protection of the publick, creates in him that esteem he professes for the society under which he lives, and the mutual dependence, every subordinate association of men of different ranks, have upon each other, cements the bonds of friendship amongst the different members, and the whole.

How happy would it be for mankind, that they were wholly actuated by this pure flame, and that the outrageous passions, the meer appetite, did not poison this glorious source of our felicity, and stifle the only principle on which our happiness is founded: but we have lost all sense of this amiable affection, and eras'd from the soul every vestige of the social spark. A perverse and distorted selfishness, has taken place of generous benevolence;

len
for
the
men
g
eve
T
bou
and
men
all
cide
plea
men
and
frst
incl
divi
Thi
joy
anim
unbe
cond
conf
of ad
geni
fruct
order
desig
mean
the p
and a
the p
social
peace
tende
no lo
corru
the p
bauch
stimu
an inc
menta
is nei
nor lo
adulte
quality
treach
tural
manki
ed sou
The

lence; lust and wantonness has absorbed and extinguished the sympathetic fire, and sordid interest, and mercenary motives, chilled the energy of friendship, and supplanted every social affection.

This affection, designed by our bountiful creator to soften humanity, and sweeten every human enjoyment, has three grand sources that all meet in one center, naturally coincide in the rational mind, and compleat the happiness of the sons of men, were they wise enough to see and pursue their own interest. The first in nature and appetite, *viz.* that inclination, implanted in every individual, to perpetuate his species. This is the grossest, and what we enjoy in common with the rest of the animal world; the principle most unbecoming a man, and the least conducive to his happiness, when considered as a motive or principle of action. But even this man, ingenious in mischief, and wonderfully fruitful in inventions, to destroy the order of nature, and disappoint the designs of providence, has found means to prevent and rob it of all the pleasure annexed to it by nature, and arm it with the power of doing the greatest mischief, sowing every social enjoyment, and destroying that peace in society it was originally intended to cement. The appetite is no longer natural, it is the fruits of a corrupt and vitiated imagination, the produce of wantonness and debauchery, heightened by unnatural stimulus, and wound up to a habit by an industrious stupefaction of all the mental powers. Its genuine effects is neither peace towards mankind, nor love to our neighbour, but rapes, adulteries, luxury, lewdness, and immorality, are its natural issue; deceit, treachery, domestic jars, and unnatural discord, are all the blessings mankind draw from this first intended source of social happiness.

The second source of social affec-

tion, has more of the divinity in its nature; it is that union amongst virtuous minds, arising from a sympathy of affections, tempers, and manners. This is the spring of universal benevolence, as well as of particular friendships; but how weak its influence on the present age, or rather, may we not justly doubt, if they are at all actuated by any such principle. How cold, how lukewarm, their esteem for mankind; how little are they moved by their concern for the public interest, and how trifling the motives of their particular friendships and attachments; some simular folly, some kindred caprice, or perhaps some casual agreement, in some vicious inclination, begets our modern friendship. They are fond for a few hours, or months, of the guilty union, and quit the trifling connection, for some new whim, that then employs their vitiated fancy. This selfishness takes place of publick spirit, and sincerity is banished the society of men, as much as if the second principle of union had never subsisted in their nature, so much has depravity stifled its influence on their minds and manners.

The third and last source, and for the present, the grand source of the union of mankind, is interest. But this term interest, must be taken in a very confined sense. We must not understand by interest, the general happiness of the parties, or the real felicity, but something they are pleased to imagine contributes to that end, though for the most part there may be nothing in nature more remote. Men, connected in the pursuit of some rational scheme of mutual happiness, naturally and rationally love one another; and the principle, or source of union, though not so refined as the second, yet is not so gross, has more of humanity, and is more founded on reason and judgment than the first: but the kind of interest that unites the sleeping friendships

friendships of the present race of men, are for the most part meer capricious, some imaginary good, that when attained, answers no end, nor communicates any rational happiness; and is best explained, and most generally understood by the word *money*, a term that even implies the *summum bonum*, so much sought for, that it is become the only object of the human wishes, the source and spring of all our hopes and fears, and the ultimate completion of human felicity.

These principles naturally, and in their own state, productive of every social pleasure, and the true source of human felicity this side the grave; how strangely, how basely are they perverted; and when thus perverted, they become the motives of action: how little cause have we to admire, that there is so little of the social virtues to be met with in the conversation of mankind, that there should be so little peace in societies, so little union in families, or so little friendship amongst individuals; especially when we consider, that, in that state, wherein all the three grand principles of union ought to co-incide, *viz.* in the union between the sexes in marriage, generally speaking, we find none of them in their uncorrupted state, and the unhallowed hymen lighted only by the most sordid in its lowest and most perverted circumstances, *viz.* by interest, comprehended in nothing but meer money.

What a charming scene of happiness has the author of our being framed for us, when he found us an object, in which all the sources of social happiness might, and ought naturally to center. The public good is too diffused, and spends itself on too distant objects, to keep alive the social flame; friendship betwixt man and man, however similar in their affections, and however closely link'd by interest, wants something to quick-

en its vivacity, and give relish and poignancy to social enjoyment; but an union betwixt persons of different sexes, founded on these three grand principles, concentrates every human felicity, gratifies every rational wish, is the grand cordial of life, and that heavenly balm that cherishes hope, allays our fears, mitigates pain, and softens every misery to which humanity is subject.

But this is a marriage made in heaven, that rarely happens on earth; a hymen to which the present race of mankind are utter strangers; inasmuch, that marriage is now become the standing jest of fools, the curse of knaves, and the plague of most men.

In the first and earliest ages of the world, before the soul of man was perverted from its natural bias, before humanity became enslaved to appetite, or the passions obtain'd the victory over reason, we may presume, that as far as man was capable in this mortal state of real happiness, that he enjoy'd true felicity in this happy and natural union of the sexes; but in proportion as his nature became depraved, and according to the degree of his perversion from the paths of moral rectitude, bitterness, misery, and domestic jars mingled themselves with the cordial drop; till at last its natural sweets are absorb'd in nauseous rancour, and it has lost its power to please, or communicate any degree of happiness to the mistaken sons of men.

The unhappy man who pants under the cursed burthen of a termagant wife, and the miserable woman that pines with dis'appointment, and languishes with the excruciating torture of a brutal husband, are apt to curse the institution itself, and imprecate the most dreadful vengeance on the heads of the cunning priesthood, that first contrived this holy trap; and believe it impossible, that any thing less than the malicious enemy of mankind, could invent a

scheme

scheme p
chiefs, a
peace, as

If th
their ow
of marri
tified, th
in their
so little
or social
marriage
tion of t
together
tion that
union did
out by th
son; but
men, to
sions, an
age of th

It is
undisguis
ated ima
debilitate
fections,
some in
of souls,
tuous dis
ous semb
rals, fans
terest, ex
wisdom
amorous
be happy
an union
mortality
side the g

But if
happy, i
of true
completion
and wan
tranquill
or they n
and not
disappoint

He w
interest o
the perp
only by a
brutal de
tify at an

scheme pregnant with so many mischiefs, and so opposite to domestick peace, as this state call'd matrimony.

If these unhappy people mean their own particular union, or speak of marriage as it is commonly practised, they are not perhaps wrong in their exclamations against a state so little calculated for true felicity, or social happiness. The present marriages are like the tyrant invention of tying dead and living bodies together; but that is not the institution that is of heaven; it is not the union dictated by nature, and pointed out by the voice of unperverted reason; but a succedaneum, invented by men, to gratify their turbulent passions, and satiate the prevailing dotage of the soul called avarice.

It is self-evident, that if nature undisguised, not perverted by a vitiated imagination, not debauch'd or debilitated by vicious habits, or affections, lights the soft flame for some individual fair; if sympathy of souls, a mutual agreement in virtuous dispositions, and an harmonious semblance of manners and morals, fans the sacred fire; and if interest, examined and distinguished by wisdom and prudence, confirms the amorous choice; that hymen must be happy, and felicity found in such an union, if it be to be tasted by mortality, or enjoyed any where this side the grave.

But if mankind are desirous to be happy, if they wish to taste the joys of true felicity, if they expect the completion of all their wishes here, and want to secure their domestic tranquility, they must bear the means, or they must blame their own folly, and not the institution, if they are disappointed in the end.

He who weds without consulting interest or disposition, but hurries on the perpetual shackles, stimulated only by appetite, and actuated by a brutal desire, which he wants to gratify at any expence, must have time

to repent the unhallowed match, and fret at a disappointment which was the only portion he had reason to expect. But to do justice; this is a motive that, in this age of liberty, rarely produces a marriage, unless it is between some raw boys, and unexperienced girls; money is the only loadstone that attracts the senses, and the only magic that can conjure them into the matrimonial circle; and without it, the race of mankind would be in danger of failing; at least very few would be begot in the legitimate way, especially amongst those that are commonly called the better sort of people, who are supposed to have the most refined notions of happiness, and have better opportunities of pursuing every means of felicity their natures are capable of, than mere vulgar. From whence it is plain, that the sexes have such a contemptible notion of each other, that they do not think their union in any measure necessary to their happiness: I mean, they do not fancy an union of souls and affection, or even of persons, can in the least contribute to their mutual felicity; only they have a notion, that certain estates, titles, and money, being lawfully married together, according to the rites of the church and ceremonies appointed by law, are capable of communicating all the happiness man and woman is capable of; even difference of sexes has nothing to do in this union, custom supposes some such thing to exist, but to all the uses and intents of modern polite marriages, the thing is by no means essentially necessary.

Is this the union of a rational creature, a scheme of happiness contrived by a social being for their mutual felicity? It is impossible to suppose it; some demon, jealous of the extasies of love, first contrived it; and luxury, sensuality, vice, folly, and vanity, has ever since kept up the credit of the cursed illusion.

Moralists

Moralists and divines of all ages, have complained of the contempt of matrimony, and have been very full of rules to make its happiness apparent and compleat; but I do not find the world is one jot the more reconciled to it; for all their panegyricks; or that those who have fallen into the plot, have been able to discover any of those charms in it, for which we speculatists have celebrated it, with so much rhetorical pomp. But our mistake has been hitherto, in treating of this subject, that we have supposed men and women rational creatures, but above all social beings, and so pointed out rules that should make such beings happy, or that naturally would be the election of a judgment truly informed, in pursuing the means of its felicity. But whatever has been hitherto affirmed to the contrary, by the wise heathens, and the more enlightened fathers of christianity, it is evident to me, that man is not a sociable creature, and that his happiness depends no more upon society, than other brutes and bears. He has no appetite but what is stimulated by silver and gold, nor no passion but what centers in money: what then has he to do with society? Send him to one of the largest and deepest mines in *Mexico*; he has all his wishes gratified, and all his desires satiated, with the possession of the charming metal. He would not come from thence to marry even the charming miss *Glauce*, who without a mine of gold, or some metal or other, all charming as she is, must be a recluse in the midst of a court, and lead the life of a vestal, though possess'd of every qualification to make a rational man happy.

The contempt that men have conceived for women, as a means of happiness, seems to be daily increasing. Some thirty or forty years ago, a man might be prevailed on to take the burden of a wife for so

small a sum as five hundred or a thousand pounds; but at present, a younger brother, any how tolerably well made, tosses up his nose at ten thousand pounds, where this must end. The *Indies*, supposing the price of women to fall proportionally, will not in twenty years more be able to supply portions for half of them, who must die the intolerable death of old maids. Something ought to be done, to retrieve mankind to their social faculties, and raise the value of the fairest half of the creation. I know nothing that bids fairer for reducing women and matrimony to their original use and esteem, but a law, prohibiting any inheritance to pass to females; and that every man should, like the patriarchs, be obliged to purchase a wife from her parents, whose daughters would then become part of his riches, her education become his particular care, as that must enhance her price; women would then become useful, men would become rational, and both return to their pristine state of rational, social beings: but till such a law takes place, we are not to expect happiness, in a state where the woman passes only like the *Manfion-house*, or rather like an incumbrance, or rent-charge, of which the owner would be much better pleased to be rid.

*Account of the Wit and Conversation
of King Charles II.*

KING Charles's wit consisted chiefly in the quickness of his apprehension. His apprehension made him find faults, and that led him to short sayings upon them, not always equal, but often very good.

By his being abroad, he contracted a habit of conversing familiarly, which added to this natural genius, made him very apt to talk; perhaps more than

Miss Garville, is of the 1st Lansdown's family,
a Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales.

than a very nice judgment would approve.

He was apter to make broad allusions upon any thing that gave the least occasion, than was altogether suitable with the good-breeding he shewed in most other things. The company he kept whilst abroad, had used him to that sort of dialect. As a man who hath a good stomach loveth generally to talk of meat, so in the vigour of his age, he began that style, which by degrees grew so natural to him, that after he ceased to do it out of pleasure, he continued to do it out of custom. The hypocrisy of the former times inclined men to think they could not shew too great an aversion to it, and that helped to encourage this unbounded liberty of talking, without the restraints of decency which were before observed.

The manner of that time of telling stories, had drawn him into it: being commended at first for the faculty of telling a tale well, he might insensibly be betrayed to exercise it too often. Stories are dangerous in this, that the best expose a man most, by being oftener repeated. It might pass for an evidence for the moderns against the ancients, that it is now wholly left off by all that have any pretence to be distinguished by their good sense.

He had the improvements of wine, &c. which made him pleasant and easy in company; where he bore his part, and was acceptable even to those who had no other design than to be merry with him.

The thing called wit, a prince may taste, but it is dangerous for him to take too much of it; it hath allurements which by refining his thoughts, take off from their dignity, in applying them less to the governing part. There is a charm in wit, which a prince must resist: And that to him was no easy matter; it was contesting with nature upon terms of disadvantage.

Vol. II

His wit was not so ill-natured as to put men out of countenance. In the case of a king especially, it is more allowable to speak sharply of them, than to them.

His wit was not acquired by reading; that which he had above his original stock by nature, was from company, in which he was very capable to observe. He could not so properly be said to have a wit very much raised, as a plain, gaining, well-bred recommending kind of wit.

But of all men that ever liked those who had wit, he could best endure those who had none. This leaneth more towards a satire than a compliment, in this respect, that he could not only suffer impertinence, but at some times seemed to be pleased with it.

He encouraged some to talk a good deal more with him, than one would have expected from a man of so good a taste: He should rather have consider'd his attorney-general to prosecute them for a misdemeanour, in using common sense scurvily in his presence. However, if this was fault, it is arrogant for any of his subjects to object to it, since it would look like denying such a piece of indulgence. He must in some degree loosen the strength of his wit, by his condescension to talk with men so very unequal to him. Wit must be used to some equality, which may give it exercise, or else it is apt either to languish, or to grow a little vulgar, by reigning amongst men of a lower size, where there is no awe to keep a man upon his guard.

His affability was a part, and perhaps not the least, of his wit.

There was at first as much of art as nature in his affability, but by habit it became natural. It is an error of the better hand, but the universality taketh away a good deal of it. A man that hath a kind look seconded with engaging words, whilst he is chewing the pleasure, if another in his sight should be just received as

F

kindly,

kindly, that equality would presently alter the relish: The pride of mankind will have distinction; till at last it cometh to smile; for smile, meaning nothing of either side; without any kind of effect; mere drawing-room compliments; the bow alone would be better without them. He was under some disadvantages of this kind, that grew still in proportion as it came by time to be more known, that there was less signification in those things than at first was thought.

The familiarity of his wit must needs have the effect of lessening the distance fit to be kept to him. The freedom used to him whilst abroad, was retained by those who used it longer than either they ought to have kept it, or he have suffered it, and others by their example learned the same.

His fine gentlemanship did him no good, encouraged in it by being too much applauded.

His wit was better suited to his condition before he was restored than afterwards. The wit of a gentleman, and that of a crowned head, ought to be different things. As there is a crown law, there is a crown wit too. To use it with ~~with~~ reserve is very good, and very rare. There is a dignity in doing things seldom, even without any other circumstance. Where wit will run continually, the spring is apt to fail; so that it groweth vulgar, and the more it is practised, the more it is debased.

He was so good at finding out other mens weak sides, that it made him less intent to cure his own: That generally happeneth. It may be called a treacherous talent, for it betrayeth a man to forget to judge himself, by being so eager to censure others; This doth so misguide men the first part of their lives, that the habit of it is not easily recovered, when the greater ripeness of their judgment inclineth them to look more into themselves than into other men.

Men love to see themselves in the false looking-glass of other mens failings. It maketh a man think well of himself at the time, and by sending his thoughts abroad to get food for laughing, they are less at leisure to see faults at home.

Observations upon Thermometers, and how to improve them.

It has been often complained of, that the theories we have of the air and weather, are so imperfect, and that an unfinished one, of the hon. Mr. Boyle, published since his death, should be the best we yet have; perhaps there is equal reason for complaint, that the thermometer first introduced into use in England by the same philosopher, should be so little improved for more than half a century of years, and be made to serve a not much better purpose than that of amusement.

For some years past, several eminent philosophers at home and abroad have applied themselves to bring this instrument to greater perfection, and to render it more useful; and among them the great Sir Isaac Newton did not think it unworthy his attention.

It seems now to be pretty generally agreed, that thermometers made with quicksilver are preferable to all others; that *extravagant fluid*, as Mr. Boyle calls it, being most easily susceptible both of heat and cold, and, when well purified, not liable to be obstructed in its motion.

I had, by some years experience, found both the excellence of them, and the necessity of keeping them in the open shaded air, before I met with the learned and curious essays, medical and philosophical, of Dr. George Martin, in which he so much recommends their use; and it was no small satisfaction to me, to find that gentleman had proved, by experiments,

ments, that quicksilver both heats and cools faster than any liquor we know; faster, I am sure (says he), than water, oil, or even spirit of wine, and never freezes, by any degree of cold hitherto observed.

Might I be indulged the liberty, I would embrace this opportunity of inviting such gentlemen, as attend to this branch of natural philosophy, to consider what Dr. Martine has said to recommend the use of thermometers made with quicksilver, and to place them in an open air, guarded from the sun's rays.

There is another particular of great importance, which I fear we may rather wish than hope to see made a general practice, recommended by some gentleman; that is, the constructing all thermometers with one scale. But if this may not be expected, certainly no thermometer should be made without adjusting two determinate and sufficiently distant points of heat and cold; such, for instance, as those of boiling water, and of water just beginning to freeze, and the intervening space divided into a convenient number of equal degrees. By this means we should be able to know what is meant by any specified degrees of heat or cold, and a comparison might be easily made of the state of the air in distant places, provided the instruments were accurately made.

Dr. Martine seems to think, that the degree of cold which causeth water to begin to freeze, is nearly equal in all places, whatever little variation there may be found in that degree of heat which causeth water to boil, at different times, from the different weight of the atmosphere: So that we may look upon these two points as sufficiently determinate.—He then subjoins an account of an observation he made of the sudden change of the temperature of the air, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1748.

SUSPICION *excessive* condemned.

*Tam saepe nostrum decipit Fabullum
quid*

*Mirari, Aule? semper bonus Homo
Tiro est.* MART.

SUSPICION, however necessary it may be to our safe passage through ways beset on all sides by fraud and malice, has been always considered, when it exceeds the common measures of prudent caution, as a token of depravity and corruption; and an old Greek writer of sententious precepts has laid down as a standing maxim, that *he who believes not another on his oath, knows himself to be perjured.*

We can form our opinions of that which we know not, only by placing it in comparison with something that we know: whoever therefore is overrun with suspicion, and detects artifice and stratagem in every proposal, must either have learned by experience the wickedness of mankind, and been taught to avoid fraud by having often been deceived; or he must derive his judgment from the consciousness of his own disposition, and impute to others the same inclinations which he feels predominant in himself.

To learn caution by turning our eyes upon life, and observing the arts by which negligence is surprised, timidity overborn, and credulity amused, requires great latitude of converse, and long acquaintance with business, or uncommon activity of vigilance, and acuteness of penetration. When therefore a young man, not distinguished by superior vigour of intellect, comes into the world full of scruples and diffidence, makes a bargain with many provisional limitations, hesitates in his answer to a common question, lest more should be intended than he can immediately discover, has a long reach in detect-

ing the projects of his acquaintance, considers every care as an act of hypocrisy, and feels neither gratitude nor affection from the tenderness of his friends; because he believes no one to have any real tenderness but for himself: whatever expectations this early sagacity may raise of his future eminence or riches, I can seldom forbear to consider him as a wretch incapable of generosity or benevolence, as a villain *αυτοδιδακτος*, above the need of common opportunities, and gradual temptations.

Upon men of this class, instruction and admonition are generally thrown away, because they consider artifice and deceit as proofs of understanding; they are misled at the same time by the two great seducers of the world, vanity and interest, and not only look upon those, who act with openness and confidence, as condemned by their principles to obscurity and want, but as contemptible for narrowness of comprehension, shortness of views, and slowness of contrivance.

The world has been long amused with the mention of policy in publick transactions, and of art in private affairs; they have been considered as the effects of great qualities, and as unattainable by men of the common level: yet I have not found many performances of either art, or policy, that required uncommon efforts of the mind, or might not have been affected by falshood and impudence, without the assistance of any other powers. To profess what he does not mean, to promise what he cannot perform, to flatter ambition with prospects of promotion, and misery with hopes of relief: to sooth pride with appearances of submission, and appease enmity by brandishments and bribes, can surely imply in any man nothing more or greater than a mind devoted wholly to its own purposes, a face that cannot blush, and a heart that cannot feel.

These practices are so mean and

base, that he who finds in himself no tendency to use them, cannot easily believe that they are considered by others with less detestation; and therefore suffering himself to lumber in false security, he becomes a prey to those who value themselves upon knowing how to steal upon his sleep, and exult in the success which they could never have obtained, had they not attempted a man better than themselves, who was hindered from suspicion of their purpose, not by folly, but by innocence.

Suspicion is, indeed, a temper so uneasy and restless, that it is very justly appointed the concomitant of guilt. It is said, that no torture is equal to the inhibition of sleep long continued: a pain to which the state of that man bears a very exact analogy, who dares never remit his vigilance, or give rest to his circumspection, but considers himself as surrounded by secret foes, and fears to entrust to his children, or his friend, the secret that throbs in his breast, and the anxieties that break into his face. To avoid, at this expence, those evils to which easiness and sensibility might have exposed him, is surely to buy safety at too dear a rate, to die lest he should be killed, and, in the language of the *Roman* satirist, to save life by losing all for which a wife man would live.

In the diet of the *German* empire, as we are told by *Camerarius*, when the princes were displaying their riches and felicity, each boasting the particular advantages of his own dominions, one of them, who possessed a country not remarkable for the grandeur of its cities, or the fertility of its soil, when it came to his turn to speak, and the rest were listening, perhaps, between pity and contempt, declared, in honour of his territories, that he could travel through them without a guard, and when he was weary sleep in safety upon the lap of the first man whom he should meet:

a com-

a commendation, which would have been ill exchange'd for the boast of palaces, pastures, or streams,

Nor is suspicion less an enemy to virtue than to happiness: He that is already corrupt is naturally suspicious, and he that becomes suspicious will quickly be corrupt. It is too common for men to learn the frauds by which themselves have suffered, and when they are once persuaded that deceit will be employed against them, they sometimes think the same arts justified by the necessity of defence. Even those whose virtue is too well established to give way to example, or be shaken by sophistry, must yet find their love of mankind diminished with their esteem, and grow less zealous for the safety and happiness of those by whom they suspect their own safety, or happiness endangered.

Thus we find old age, upon which suspicion has been impressed by long intercourse with a corrupt world, inflexible and severe, not easily softened by submission, melted by complaint, or subdued by supplication. Frequent experience of counterfeited miseries, and dissembled virtue, have in time overcome that disposition to tenderness and sympathy, which is so powerful in our younger years; and those that happen to petition late for compassion or assistance are suffered to languish without regard, and perish for the crimes of those who have formerly been found undeserving or ungrateful.

Historians are certainly chargeable with the depravation of mankind, when they relate without censure those stratagems of war by which the virtues of an enemy are engaged to his destruction. A ship comes before a port, weather-beaten and shattered, and the crew implore the liberty of repairing their breaches, supplying themselves with necessaries, or burying their dead. The humanity of the inhabitants inclines them to consent,

the strangers enter the town with weapons concealed, and on a sudden fall upon their benefactors, destroy those that make resistance, and become masters of the place; they return home rich with plunder, and their success is recorded to encourage imitation.

But surely war has its laws, and ought to be conducted with some regard to the universal interest of man. They may justly be persuaded as enemies to the general community of the world, who suffer hostility to vacate the eternal and unalterable laws of right, and pursue their private advantage by means, which, if once established and allowed, must destroy all benevolence, cut off from every man the hopes of assistance of another, and fill the world with rage that cannot be appeased. Whatever is thus gained ought to be restored, and those who could conquer by such treachery should be denied the protection of their native country.

Whoever commits a fraud is guilty not only of the particular injury to him whom he deceives, but of the diminution of that confidence which constitutes not only the ease but the existence of society; and he that suffers by imposture has too often his virtue more impaired than his fortune. But as it is necessary not to invite robbery by supineness, it is our duty not to suppress tenderness by suspicion; for it is better to suffer wrong than do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.



To the Author of the Magazine of Magazines.

S I R,

I Must beg leave to lay before the publick (by means of your useful vehicle) the hardships, which I now suffer from an indulgent (tho' I think unrea-

unreasonable husband, I am the eldest daughter of a tradesman, who has acquired a very considerable fortune by his industry, and brought me up a gentlewoman; and though my mother died when I was young, my father through his indulgence, and ambition of bringing me up a gentlewoman, would not suffer me to be troubled with the least affairs of his family; so that I am quite ignorant of all that belongs to that low character, a good housewife. But though I was brought up a gentlewoman, yet I chose myself a husband, who was much beneath me in fortune, tho' he is what the world calls a frugal and industrious man. He is indeed very fond of me, but he is so

unreasonable as to expect that I should look into household affairs, tho' he knows I have always lived above the sphere of the housewife; and I must beg leave to appeal to the publick, whether it is consistent with my character as a gentlewoman, to take care of my family at all. Be so good to insert this in your very next Magazine for the least delay is of the greatest consequence to me, who am

your constant admirer,

A Gentlewoman.

P. S. As a proof that I am indeed a gentlewoman, I have sent the impression of my father's arms, which he bought last year at a great expence.

A very particular Description of that largest of all Beasts the ELEPHANT, their Food, Longevity, Uses of their Trunk, Manner of taking and taming them; Instances of their Docility, Love, Fidelity, Gratitude, Wrath, Revenge, &c.

THE elephant is the largest of all quadrupeds, and a creature in many respects deserving our attention. Great numbers of these animals are found in several parts of the *East-Indies*, and are usually from eight to thirteen feet in height, (though some talk of sixteen or eighteen feet) and their backs are five or six feet broad, and somewhat protuberant. The elephant has a round thick body, a large short head, and a short neck; a long proboscis, snout, or trunk, hanging almost down to the ground; a little narrow mouth, with two long tusks proceeding from the upper jaw, one on each side of the proboscis, besides four strong grinders in each jaw, small piercing eye, large flat ears, and a long tail. Its legs are round and thick, supporting its vast weight like so many columns; and its feet are short, those before being broader and rounder than those behind, each of them defended by four

hoofs. Its skin is very hard, especially on the breast; its colour is generally dusky or black, but there is a white species, not so common as the others.

The proboscis or trunk of the elephant is of such a structure, that he can extend or contract, dilate, raise or depress, and bend or twist it about at pleasure. Sometimes he makes it of a concave, sometimes of a convex form; now doubles it, again expands it, and in short, turns it round every way with surprising agility. By this member he takes in his meat and drink, and conveys them to his mouth; by this he takes up a vast weight, levels trees, and makes use of it as a hand upon all occasions, and it likewise serves for the purpose of smelling, and respiration.

It is really wonderful to observe how nimbly the elephant moves his trunk, considering its bulk, being

fix or
or m
gin, l
to it
the e
by th
Dr. I
trived
appli
dinef
its fe
it a n
wildc
TH
gular
bring
ry rer
herfel
conve
the y
obser
autho
eleph
breast
as in
drupe
being
son of
the pi
ted fo
of th
made
spring
Th
of luc
per an
render
it be
of the
comm
such a
to be
in ord
is usu
theref
and ro
ox, an
to the
are w
larger
being
weigh

six or seven feet long, and three feet or more in circumference at its origin, but growing smaller from thence to its extremity. The shortness of the elephant's neck is compensated by the length of this member, which Dr. *Derham* says is so admirably contrived, so curiously wrought, and applied with so much agility and readiness by that unwieldy creature to its several occasions, that he thinks it a manifest instance of the creator's wisdom.

The proboscis is likewise of singular service to the elephant in bringing up her young; for it is very remarkable, that the old one sucks herself, and by means of her trunk conveys the milk into the mouth of the young one. And herein we may observe the wise contrivance of the author of nature, the nipples of the elephant being placed about the breast, and not near the hinder legs, as in mares, cows, and other quadrupeds; for the young elephant not being able to suck its dam, by reason of the position of its mouth under the proboscis, the nipples are situated so as to be reach'd by the mouth of the dam, and thereby provision made for the nourishment of her offspring.

The grinders of the elephant are of such a thickness, both in the upper and lower jaw, as contributes to render the mouth narrow; nor need it be broader, because the strength of the grinders is so great, as to comminute the aliments at once, in such a manner, that they do not want to be moved to and fro in the mouth, in order to be farther malicated, as is usual with other animals; and therefore the tongue is small, short, and round, not thin and flat, as in an ox, and has a smooth surface. — As to the tusks of the elephant, which are what we call ivory, the male has larger than the female, some of them being seven or eight feet long, and weighing a hundred, a hundred and

forty, or a hundred and fifty pounds; inasmuch that *Tavernier* tells us they make door-posts of them in the *Indies*, and it is related, that in the Kingdom of *Lao*, they make fences with them round their gardens. The same traveller says, that the elephants of *Ceylon* have no tusks, except the first which the female produces; and this seems to be confirm'd by Mr. *Knox* in his account of that island, who says, that few elephants there have tusks, and those only the males.

History informs us, that elephants were used in war by the ancients, and so they are at this day by several of the *Indian* princes.

This animal, being of great bulk and strength, has sometimes made great havock amongst an enemy in the field of battle; but whether any of them were ever so large as to carry thirty-two fighting men on their backs, as is related in *Maccab. vi. 17.* besides a man to govern them is much to be doubted. It is more probable, as some learned men have observ'd, that some error has crept into the impression; for tho' *Philostratus* speaks of ten or fifteen *Indians* fighting with darts in castles on the backs of elephants, and *Pausanias* says, that in the *Ginger Islands* they have wooden castles on elephants backs containing fifteen or twenty men, yet even these accounts appear romantic to *Bochart*, and to all who are capable of judging in this matter. We rather believe (with Mr. *Blair*) what *Heliodorus* says, that the towers on the backs of elephants contain'd six fighting men, who threw darts from each side; or what *Cadamyus* relates, that the towers held three or four warriors; which accounts agree well enough with what *Aelian* says on the subject, and with the usual height and bulk of the animal.

Tavernier was told, that the great mogul kept three or four thousand elephants;

elephants; but the chief master assured him he had not above five hundred, which were kept to carry women tents, &c. and eighty or ninety for war. This indeed is a great number of tamed ones, from whence we may conclude there is a vast number of wild ones in his dominions, besides those in other parts of the *Indies*, particularly in the kingdom of *Pegu*, where we read of four thousand taken at one hunting; but we are apt to think some abatement should be made in this account.

The natural food of the elephant is grass, and when that is wanting, they dig up roots with their tusks. They have a very acute sense of smelling, whereby they readily find out their food, and avoid all noxious herbage. When they are tamed, they eat hay, oats, barley, or such other food as horses and oxen do; and they drink clear water readily enough, though they naturally affect that which is muddy. They drink a vast quantity, sucking it up by the trunk, as we have already observed, and thence conveying it to the mouth. It appears to have been a custom to give them spirituous liquors when they went to battle, in order to make them drunk and furious.

The elephant is said to live to a great age, even to a hundred and twenty, two hundred, or three hundred years; nay, there are some who affirm that they live to be five hundred years old, and that at two hundred years they are full of strength and vigour. Some of these numbers exceed all probability, though the longevity of the animal is not disputed. *Tavernier*, who travelled into *India*, tells us, he could never learn exactly how long the elephant lived, but that he was told by one of the keepers, that he knew such an elephant to have been in his great grand-father's, grand-father's, and father's custody, which he modestly computes not to have been less than

a hundred and twenty or thirty years. Mr. *Blair* allows that the elephant generally lives to a great age, though it is an animal subject to several distempers.

As to the manner of the elephant's procreation, all agree that it is a creature of extraordinary modesty, and never copulates in the sight of any one. The time when they begin to copulate is likewise uncertain; though, from their usual term of life, it is conjectured, that many of them do not begin till the twentieth year of their age, tho' others may do it much sooner. The time of their going with young is also disputed; nor is there any way of knowing it, but by observing when they separate themselves from the herd, (for they are gregarious animals) the male and female going apart for the sake of coition, and not returning till the female is impregnated. Some have fondly imagined, from their extraordinary bulk, that they go with young nine years, others six, and others two; but it is most probable that the time of their gestation is fifteen or sixteen months, if we may judge of it by that of other viviparous animals, which is according to their bulk, and term of life. Some say they bring forth every third year, and others but once in their lives; but this last opinion is utterly improbable, considering the great number of these animals found in *Asia* and *Africa*. It is reported that they only bring forth one at a time, and that about the bigness of a calf; which size seems to agree with what *Tavernier* tells us, that when the merchants bring the elephants to sell, the children leap upon their backs; which could not well be if they were higher. According to the same author, the male never meddles with the female after he is taken, but is sometimes seized with a lustful rage, or rather (as others think) with a kind of madness, known by the ef-

flux

flux
oil,
acco
eleph
youn
own
youn
easy

TH
their
their
the la
are to
ones
ing th
When
dead
carc
or wh
one of
take c
and r
the hu

Th
is as f
cover
which
percei
ous) y
snare.
pen to
after v
off a
trunk,
every
a pit
What
ble, th
fallen
old on
but no
threw
such q
rather
one, e
hands

Ano
practis
to driv
ber of
from a

VOL

flux of a liquor from their jaws like oil, which goes off again of its own accord. Mr. *Knox* says, the female elephants suckle indifferently the young ones of others as well as their own; but how long it is before the young elephant quits its dam, is not easy to determine.

The elephants take great care of their young, rather chusing to lose their own lives than that they should theirs. They always go in herds, the largest foremost; and when they are to pass a river, they lift the young ones across on their two tusks, twisting the proboscis round their middle. When they find any of their species dead in the woods, they cover the carcase with branches of trees, grass, or what else they can get; and if one of them is wounded, the rest take care of him, bring him food, and run together to save him from the hunter.

The manner of taking elephants is as follows: they dig deep pits, and cover them with boughs, grass, &c. which, tho' the elephants sometimes perceive, (for they are very sagacious) yet they frequently fall into the snare. Those, however, who happen to escape the danger, are ever after very distrustful, and will break off a branch of a tree with their trunk, with which they examine every step of their way, for fear of a pit under a deceitful covering. What *Lopez* relates is very remarkable, that a young elephant having fallen into one of these snares, the old one ran eagerly to its assistance, but not being able to get it out, she threw in earth, stones, and trees, in such quantities as to fill up the pit; rather chusing to destroy the young one, than let it fall alive into the hands of the enemy.

Another method of taking them, practised in the kingdom of *Pegu*, is to drive into the ground a great number of wooden piles, at such a distance from each other as to suffer a man to

pass, but not an elephant; they then let loose some tame females, whose pudenda are anointed with a certain oil to entice the males, who, following the females, are led into the inclosure, and there confined and taken. Sometimes the king of *Pegu* employs a vast number of men to surround a whole forest where the elephants haunt, and driving them all together into narrow bounds, he picks and chuses such as he has a mind to, and lets the rest escape.

If what authors relate of the manner of taming elephants be true, it is a surprising proof of their natural sagacity. After they are taken, they are first inclosed in such a narrow place that they have scarce room to stand, and their fore legs and tusks are tied together; then the keepers mount them, beat them with clubs, and kick them with their heels, threatening to starve them if they do not behave quietly, (for they imagine the elephants understand their language) but if they will be peaceable they promise to be kind to them, and give them meat and drink in abundance. Having undergone this discipline, each wild elephant is placed between two tame ones, and there confined till they are brought to the same peaceable disposition. *Lavernier* tells us, that he once saw two wild elephants, each standing between two tame ones, and round about them stood six men, each with a half pike in his hand, and a lighted torch fasten'd to the end of the pike, who talked to the elephants, and fed them with hay, pieces of brown sugar, and rice boiled in water, with a few corns of pepper. If the wild elephants refused to do as they were bid, the men made signs to the tame elephants to correct them, which they did, beating them on the head with their trunks, till they forced the poor beasts to learn obedience. These methods, it is said, have soon an effect upon the younger sort of elephants,

phants; but as for the old ones they treat them more roughly, wounding them with darts, and keeping them without food till they are half starv'd by which means they become tame and tractable. *Alian* says, that when all other methods prove ineffectual, the old elephants are tamed by playing on a certain musical instrument, with which they are much delighted. Be this as it may, it is agreed on all hands that the elephant is an animal of great docility; and authors tell strange stories concerning them, such as their dancing to a pipe, and keeping time, leaping, skipping, gathering and strewing flowers, exercising a fuzee and pike like a soldier, and playing a great many odd tricks in theatres; nay, some pretend they have been taught to write, and understand human speech; but little credit is to be given to accounts of this nature.

History affords us several instances of the love, fidelity, and gratitude of the elephant, which are very surprizing. *Alian* relates, that when *Porus*, king of *India*, was subdued by *Alexander the Great*, he was wounded with several darts, which the elephant he rode upon pulled out of his body with his proboscis; and when he perceived his master fainting by the loss of blood, gradually leaned himself down, till he fell flat upon the ground, that his master might receive no harm by alighting. *Atbenæus* mentions the gratitude of an elephant to a woman that had done him some service, and used to lay her child near him when it was very young; for the mother dying, the elephant was so fond of the child, that he shew'd great uneasiness when it was taken out of his sight, and would not eat his food unless the nurse laid the child in the cradle between his feet, but then he would eat heartily. When the child slept, he chased away the flies

with his proboscis, and when it cried, he would toss or rock the cradle till it fell asleep.

But as elephants are remarkable for their love and gratitude, so are they subject to wrath and revenge; and even the tamest of them retain some of their natural ferocity, which appears when they are provoked. *Glycas* tells us, that as an elephant was led to the theatre, he saw in his way a keeper of wild beasts sitting in the market-place, whom in a passion he suddenly killed, remembering that the said keeper about ten years before had struck him with a sword in the same place. *Acosta* writes, that a soldier in *Cochin*, a town on the coast of *Malabar*, having thrown a nut at an elephant, the beast took it up, and hid it; and some days after, the elephant seeing the soldier pass by, threw the nut in his face, making a great noise, and going away leaping and dancing. Another soldier in the same town meeting an elephant with his keeper, would not give way to them, whereupon the keeper complained of the affront to the elephant; who some time after espying the soldier by the side of the river that runs through the town, ran hastily towards him, lifted him up with his trunk, and plunged him several times in the river; after which he drew him out, leaving him to be laughed at by the spectators.

Tho' it may seem unnecessary to say any more concerning the elephant, yet if we add a few particulars from *Dr. Stracban*, relating to those of the island of *Ceylon*, we hope it will not be disagreeable. The doctor informs us, that there are several sorts of elephants, some a great deal higher before than behind, and some which never have the two long tusks; others are of a more savage nature, known by the fierceness of their looks, which

not bear
vice; b
Ceylon k
ment of
all that
This so
destroy,
or cutti
which t
that if
hunger
ry swift
near the
with the
frequent
(for no
they poi
and han
of a tr
phant u
a mau
branch,
under i
and the
upon th
ing him
he langu
Our a
tice in
have f
taking e
Pegu, b
driving
sures.
tives on
ject to
their E
elephant
venient
which is
narrowe
that at
that an
tho' in
phants
ther. T
round t
Englis
man at
and two
and kin
diate sp

not being tameable, are of no service; but the king of *Candie* in *Ceylon* keeps such for the punishment of malefactors, for they kill all that comes within their reach. This sort the natives endeavour to destroy, either by shooting them, or cutting off their trunks, by which they take all their food, so that if they escape they perish with hunger; for the *Ceylonefe* being very swift and nimble, venture so near the elephants as to attack them with their swords. If an elephant frequents a plantation of fruit-trees, (for no hedges can keep them out) they point a heavy piece of wood, and hang it by a rope to the branch of a tree, under which the elephant uses to come; then at night a man sits watching upon the branch, and when the elephant is under it, the man cuts the rope, and the pointed piece of wood falls upon the back of the animal, giving him a deep wound, by which he languishes and dies.

Our author's account of the practice in *Ceylon* confirms what we have said about the method of taking elephants in the kingdom of *Pegu*, by surrounding a forest, and driving them into narrow inclosures. He says, that when the natives on the sea-coast, who are subject to the *Dutch*, have orders from their *East-India* company to hunt elephants, they pitch upon a convenient place for a warren or park, which is broad at the entrance, and narrower the farther you go; so that at the extremity it is so narrow, that an elephant cannot turn itself, tho' in this narrow part twenty elephants may stand one behind another. The country-people then surround the woods, for about sixty *English* miles in circumference, each man at first standing perhaps five and twenty yards from the other, and kindling fires in the intermediate spaces. Then by shouting,

beating of drums, sounding of horns, and making all the noise they possibly can, they drive the frightened elephants towards the park, and by throwing firebrands at them, and other means, they at length chase them into the narrow place, where they inclose them with posts, and rails laid across them; and such as are fit for service they take, letting the rest escape. But this sport is not without danger, the enraged elephants often turning upon their pursuers.

With regard to the method of taming elephants, our author likewise agrees pretty nearly with what we have related, adding, that they are fix'd between two posts, and bound in such a manner that they cannot stir nor lie down; for if they were not kept continually standing, they would become heavy, sorrowful, refuse their food, and die. Thus they are fed for about six weeks, when they begin to be tractable, and are only tied in the stable by one leg, and if the merchants come from *Bengal*, they are sold and shipp'd off; but if there be no purchasers, the owners feed them six weeks longer with the leaves of the cocoa-tree; in which time they become as tame as a dog, and are turned into the fields to graze with the cattle. When they are thus tamed they are very docile, and are brought to lie down upon their belly, to let their masters get up and ride. But the doctor tells us, that if at any time they happen to fall, they receive so much hurt, by reason of the great bulk of their bodies, that it generally occasions their death, either immediately, or else in a lingering manner.

To put an elephant on board a ship, they have a contrivance, say our author, of fifteen or twenty double sail cloths, which are wrapp'd about his breast, belly, and sides, and tied together over his back,

with ropes fasten'd thereto, to draw him up the side of the vessel. He is then led into the water between elephants trained to this sort of business, upon which a man sits to direct him; and another elephant, with a rider, goes behind the elephant to be shipp'd, and pushes him forward with his head, if he is unwilling to enter into the water. When they have thus got the poor creature to a proper depth, he is tied to the boat, and swims after it to the ship, where he is haled on board. But there is a more convenient method, which is this: they cover a flat-bottom'd vessel with planks like a floor, so as to lie almost level with the key; and the sides of the key and vessel being adorn'd with green boughs, the elephant is led on board before he sees any water. It is observable, that when an elephant swims to a ship, or crosses a deep river, there is nothing seen of him but his trunk, through which he breathes.

Rules for the Management of Horses in the late Distemper.

1. **L**ET them be blooded twice or thrice, to the quantity of three pints each time. The more the lungs are affected, which is known by their quick breathing, the more necessary bleeding is. 2. All motion seems bad for them in the beginning of the distemper, as it throws the blood too much on the lungs, already greatly affected. Gentle exercise, when the distemper is on the decline, or after their nose begins to run, is of good service. 3. To bring on and encourage the running of the nose, which is salutary, and to ease the affected lungs, some boiled barley ought to be put warm in a nose bag, and hung over their mouth and nose, so that the steam may be drawn in,

4. The head, especially, ought to be kept warm. 5. The stable ought not to be kept too hot. Lungs, when inflamed, can't bear air too hot. 6. If the running of the nose be of a green colour, and fetid smell, a strong decoction of linseed or marshmallows should be injected warm up the nostrils very often. This will ease the inflammation of the membrane of the nose, and prevent its suppuration, which brings on the glanders. 7. All hot medicines, used by the farriers, are prejudicial, such as gin, pepper, &c. and even pectorals of the turpentine kind. 8. The following ball may be given once or twice a day according to the cough: Take squills one dram, gum ammoniac two drams, powder of liquorice half an ounce, these made into a ball with honey. 9. They ought to have no corn, nor dry meat of any kind. Boiled liquid food, such as mashes, are fit. Water milk-warm must be given frequently to drink. 10. Let the matter that falls from his nose be frequently cleaned away: The acrid particles that arise from it will affect the air he breathes. 11. Injections of the softest kind, while the lungs continue affected, will be of service.

A Receipt for the Distemper among the Horses, which may be depended on, having cured eleven horses in one stable.

AFTER you have given the drink with mashes and warm water twice a day, then make up the following ingredients, as directed, and give every morning a ball the size of a pigeon's egg, and a horn of warm ale after it.

Take flower of brimstone 1 lb. fenugreek powder'd 8 oz. liquorish powder 8 oz. anniseeds powder'd 8 oz. Barbadoes tar 8 oz. cold drawn linseed oil one pint, honey 1 lb.

mix

mix a
keep
vered.

N
and y
that h
of oxy
warm
throat
ter the
the p
the h
checks
it into
when
feed,
differen

and

A Cata
Coin
or L
and

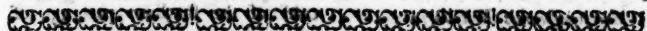
A R
est de
parts i
which
tries;
express
its gre
29. T
latitude
coffee-
in this
transph
islands
in the
and wh
appears
coffee
&c. to l
Barb

* It
elevation
scending
down as
cold, av

mix all well in a large mortar, and keep it in a gally-pot close covered.

N. B. If the horse coughs much, and you find that there is phlegm that he cannot get up, take one oz. of oxymel of squills in an horn of warm ale, and throw it down his throat for four or five mornings after the above ball, which will cut the phlegm. Never bleed when the horse runs at the nose, as it checks the humour, and will throw it into his blood. As all horses when in this distemper are off their feed, you must tempt them with different sorts of mashes, as boiled

beans, pease, barley, wheat, &c. but let bran and a little malt be the main ingredients of such mashes, and sprinkle their hay with water; and when a very fine day offers, walk the horse in the sun for a quarter or half an hour in a dry place. After the horse begins to recover, he will have a difficulty in staling, and the distemper requires something to carry off the dregs of it. Give 1 oz. of fine old castile soap, and half an ounce of sal prunella in half a pint of rhenish warmed, or stale beer, two or three times. The balls will cure four or five horses.



A Catalogue of curious exotic Plants, and an alphabetical List of the several Countries where they are native, with an Account of the Situation, Climate, or Latitude, different Degrees of Heat or Cold, according to the Thermometer, and longest Day in each Country.*

A R A B I A, situated from 12° to 40° to 35° 40' N. the greatest degree of heat in the southern parts is above the table, or above 0, which is the case in other hot countries; but in the northern part is express'd on the thermometer by 1; its greatest cold in the same part by 29. The longest day, at its middle latitude, is about 13h. 30'. — The coffee-shrub is the most useful plant in this country, whence it has been transplanted by the French to their islands in the *West-Indies*, which lie in the same climate with *Arabia*, and where it thrives very well as appears by the great quantities of coffee imported from *St. Domingo*, &c. to *France*.

Barbadoes, situation 13° N. Its

temperature as to heat and cold from 1 to 25, and its longest day about 13 hours. It produces the

<i>Acacia</i>	<i>Flower-sence</i>
<i>Acajou</i>	<i>Fussick-wood</i>
<i>Anana</i>	<i>Ginger</i>
<i>Avocadapear</i>	<i>Cotton</i>
<i>Bully-tree</i>	<i>Guayava</i>
<i>Aloe</i>	<i>Machineel</i>
<i>Cabbage-tree</i>	<i>Physick-root</i>
<i>Callibash-tree</i>	<i>Palms</i>
<i>Cacao</i>	<i>Papaw</i>
<i>Coconut-tree</i>	<i>Plantain-tree</i>
<i>Coral-tree</i>	<i>Sensitive plant</i>
<i>Custard-apple</i>	<i>Sugar-cane</i>
<i>Date-tree</i>	<i>Tamarind-tree.</i>

Catharies, these islands are situated from 25° to 35° N. The greatest cold in the southern isles is mark'd

* It is to be observ'd, that in the thermometer here used, the supreme point of elevation, or highest degree of heat, is mark'd with an 0, from whence the descending figures 1, 2, 3, &c. denote the several degrees of remission of the heat, down as far as 25, which is the temperate point, or medium between heat and cold, whence the degrees of cold increase downwards with the figures.

20, in the northern 28, the longest day in the middle is about 14h. They produce

Canary cam. Dragon-tree Euphorbium

Candia, from 34° 40' to 35° 40' N. Its greatest cold in the southern parts 28, in the northern 29, and its longest day 14 hours. Its plants are

<i>Cistus</i>	<i>Origanum</i>
<i>Creticus</i>	<i>Polium</i>
<i>Dictamnus</i>	<i>Tragacantha</i>

Cape of Good-Hope, In 38° S. Its greatest heat is 1, cold 28; and its longest day 14h. Its more noted plants are

<i>Anemonespermus</i>	<i>Fritillaria</i>
<i>Aloes</i>	<i>Crasia</i>
<i>Apocynum</i>	<i>Geranium</i>
<i>Coma-aurea</i>	<i>Hemantibus</i>
<i>Cotyledons</i>	<i>Jacobaeas</i>
<i>Fabagos</i>	<i>Leonurus</i>
<i>Ficoides</i>	<i>Sedums</i>

Carolina, from 31° to 38° N. The greatest heat in the northern parts is noted by 2, the greatest cold in the southern parts by 25, and in the northern by 31. The longest day is about 14h. 30'. It produces

<i>Button-wood</i>	<i>Paragua-tea</i>
<i>Cassioberry</i>	<i>Rice</i>
<i>Cypress-tree</i>	<i>Rosebay</i>
<i>Juniper</i>	<i>Tulip-tree</i>
<i>Indigo</i>	<i>Umbrella-tree</i>
<i>May-apple</i>	

China, lies between 20° 30', and 41° 15' N. The greatest heat of its northern part is 3, the greatest cold of the southern part 16, and that of the northern 34. Its longest day near the center of the country is about 14h. China produces

<i>Amarantboides</i>	<i>Ketmias</i>
<i>Amarantbs</i>	<i>Tea</i>
<i>China pink</i>	

Ceylon, from 6° to 10° N. Greater cold at the southern part 8, at the northern 10; its longest day about

12h. 40'. This island produces

<i>Aldatoda</i>	<i>Euphorbium</i>
<i>Camphire</i>	<i>Pepper</i>
<i>Cinnamon</i>	<i>Tithymali</i>

Cyprus, from 39° 15' to 40° 30' N. the greatest heat of its northern part 2, greatest cold of its southern 32, of its northern 33; and its longest day 14h. The plants of this island are

<i>Coloquintida</i>	<i>Moly arbor</i>
<i>Cypress male</i>	<i>Turpentine-Tree</i>
<i>Lentiscus</i>	

France, between 42° 48 and 50° 41' N. the greatest heat of its northern part at Paris 6, the greatest cold of the southern part 35, of its northern 44, at Paris 42; its longest day at the middle about 15h. 40'. Its native plants are

<i>Capers</i>	<i>Olives</i>
<i>Cistus</i>	<i>Pomegranato</i>
<i>Cypress-tree</i>	<i>Tamarisk-tree</i>
<i>Hellebore wds.</i>	

Greece, from 36° 35' to 42° 55' N. the greatest heat of its northern part 2, greatest cold of its southern part 30, of its northern 36; its longest day 14h. 45', and products

<i>Colocasia</i>	<i>Seamony</i>
<i>Corinth grapes</i>	<i>Sesamum</i>
<i>Pistachea</i>	<i>Ribes</i>

Jamaica, lies between 17° 20' and 18° 24' N. greatest cold at its southern part 14, of its northern part 16; its longest day 13h. 10'. The most noted plants of Jamaica are

<i>Acacia</i>	<i>Cassada</i>
<i>Acajon</i>	<i>Cassia</i>
<i>Allspice</i>	<i>Cerjus</i>
<i>Aloe</i>	<i>Ebony bas.</i>
<i>Anana's</i>	<i>Fig Indian</i>
<i>Ancho. pear</i>	<i>Ginger</i>
<i>Anil indigo</i>	<i>Jasmines</i>
<i>Banana's</i>	<i>Lignum vitae</i>
<i>Brazilettis</i>	<i>Log-wood</i>
<i>Bully-tree</i>	<i>Mamee</i>
<i>Cortex win.</i>	<i>Melon thistle</i>

Bully.

Bully
Cassia
Cassia
Cere
Indi
40° N.
thern
souther
its lon
about
Aloe
Anan
Ari
Benj
Cane
Italy
its gre
the gr
part 3
Rome 3
30'.
are
Arb
Citr
Tuj
Lav
Lem
Lim
Myr
Jud
34° 2
northe
Jerusal
15'.
Alm
Arb
Bal
Leve
heat, p
They
Acac
Cassi
Cumi
Mal
Indies
tive pr
Adbu
Bete

Bully-tree Nafeberry
 Cassada Plantains
 Cassia fistula Sower sop
 Cereus Tamarindi.

India-East, from $8^{\circ} 10'$ to $35^{\circ} 40'$ N. the greatest heat of its northern part 1, the greatest cold of its southern part 9, of its northern 29; its longest day in the middle part about 13h 20'. It produces

Aloe succotrina Cinnamon
 Anacardium Cotton
 Arica Pepper
 Benjamin Pine apple.
 Canes

Italy, from $41^{\circ} 20'$ to $46^{\circ} 50'$ N. its greatest heat at is northern part 5, the greatest cold of its southern part 34, of its northern 39, at Rome 35; its longest day about 15h 30'. Its more noted native plants are

Arbutus's Olives
 Citrons Oranges
 Jujubs Polium
 Lavender Rosemary
 Lemons Sage
 Limes Thyme
 Myrtles

Judea, situate between 13° and $34^{\circ} 23'$; the greatest heat of its northern part 2, greatest cold at Jerusalem 25; its longest day 14h 15'. Its native plants are

Almonds Ribes arabum
 Arbor Jude Sesamum.
 Balm of gilead

Levant-Islands, for their situation, heat, and length of day, see Greece. They produce

Acacia Sebestines
 Cassia fistula Storax
 Cumine Tragacanth.

Malabar, (south country of East-Indies.) See Indies-East. Its native products are

Adhatoda Mace
 Betel-nut Nutmegs

Cinnamon Pepper.
 Cloves

Mexico, lies between 7° and $28^{\circ} 20'$ N. The greatest heat of its northern parts is 0; the greatest cold of its southern parts 8, of its northern 23, its longest day at its capital 13h. $40'$ N. Its native plant are

Citrons Limes
 India fig. Oranges
 Lemons Vanella.

Minorea, situated between $39^{\circ} 44'$, and $42^{\circ} 20'$ N. Its greatest heat 2, its greatest cold 32, longest day 15h This island produces

Capers Cistus Grapes.

Naples, lies between $38^{\circ} 15'$ and 42° N. the greatest heat in the northern parts 7, greatest cold in the southern parts 31, in the northern 36; longest day 14h 50'. The plants of this country are

Agnus castus Cotton
 Alaternus Cytisus
 Alkermes Lentiscus
 Almonds Lotus
 Arbutus's Manna aff
 Azaroles Myrtles
 Barba jovis Oleanders
 Bay-tree Opuntia
 Carob Injubs
 Cistus's Laurustinus
 Christ-thorn Lemons
 Citrons Pomgranate
 Cork-tree Storax-tree.

Persia, is extended from $25^{\circ} 15'$ to 45° N; greatest heat in the northern parts 4, greatest cold in the southern parts 20, greatest cold in the northern 38, at Isfahan 26, longest day in the middle of the country 14h 30'. Its native plants are

Asa-fatida Myrrh Rhubarb.

Peru, reaches from $3^{\circ} 4'$ N. to 25° S, its greatest cold in the southern

southern parts 6, in the northern 20; its longest day 13h. Produces

Kinkina, or *Jesuits bark*.

Spain, lies between 36° and 44° N. Its greatest heat in the northern parts is 4, at *Madrid* 2, the greatest cold at *Madrid* 33; greatest cold in the southern parts 29, on the northern 37; longest day at *Madrid*, which is near the center, almost 15h. Products are

Alkermes *Olives*
Broom Spa. *Oranges*
Cork-tree *Sebesines*
Lemons *Squills.*
Myrtles

Tropics, the regions between them extend to $23^{\circ} 30'$ in each side the line; the temperature under the

tropics is signify'd by 10. Length of day 13h. 30'. The plants are

Cochineel *Log-wood*
Durians *Opuntia*
Jacks *Sapadilla.*
Jalap

Virginia, its limits are $36^{\circ} 53'$ and $39^{\circ} 12'$ N. greatest heat in the northern parts 2, greatest cold 12, longest day 14h. 35', and its native plants are

Arlor judæ *Hickery tree*
Bastard indigo *Liquidamber*
Benjamin-tree *Pisbamin*
Black walnut *Sassafras*
Candleberry *Snakeroot*
Cardinal-flower *Tobacco*
Cedar of Virg. *Trumpet-flower*
Dogwood *Tulip-trees*
Golden rod *Toxicodendron.*



A Letter of Instruction from a Gentleman, who was many Years in the East-Indies, to his Son, lately gone to reside in those parts, at a Company's servant: Dated March 1749.

THE author, after much good advice, in respect to his morals, equally suited to all places, proceeds as followeth:

As to your own private concerns in trade, you must take care to attend duly and strictly to them, in order to raise your own fortune; remembering, that tho' you are sent abroad in the company's service to do their business, you must not neglect your own; you must therefore be vigilant and circumspect to lay hold of every opportunity that offers, in order to save or get a rupee, which you are to consider is equal in value to an *English* half-crown; and whatever expences you incur, which I hope will come within a narrow compass, take care to keep a regular monthly account of them, otherwise you will go hand over head, and never know what your

expences are; and if a certain method is necessary in such trifles, how much more so will you find it in your larger and more extensive concerns in trade, and dealing with other men? so that as you are well qualified in merchants accounts, you must be sure to keep a waste-book, cash-book, an account current book of debtor and creditor with every one; invoices, and an account of sales, which will serve as materials for compiling a regular journal and ledger of all your concerns for the whole year, ballanced to the thirty-first of *July*; never deferring that till to-morrow, which may, and ought to be done to day, but remembering, that though you are sure of the one, you are uncertain of the other: there is another book necessary for you to keep, and that is a letter-book, wherein you

you m
all the
have o
respon
punctu
you rec
Bengal
elsewh
must t
laconic
coming
ter, wi
expressi
bly, m
hers, a
pression
on these
language
if the p
but wi
are but
living v
fore I s
cautious
your ha
the com
say as
words
animad
or the
for if
be ever
honesty
you wil
mies, a
friends;
on this,
to be v
charge
ployers,
knowled
hend to
rest, wh
your cov
only ha
municate
but the
avoid m
your ord
mon lite
may hur
vantage
Vol.

you must first transcribe copies of all the letters of business you may have occasion to write to your correspondents abroad, taking care punctually to answer every letter you receive, whether from *Madras, Bengal, Persia, Mocha, England*, or elsewhere; and in these letters you must take care to write in a style as laconic and mercantile as possible, coming directly to the subject matter, without any superfluous words, expressing your meaning intelligibly, mildly, and with good manners, avoiding all tart satirical expressions; in fine, you must write, on these occasions, in the same easy language in which you would speak, if the person was present with you, but with this caution, that words are but wind, and letters so many living witnesses against you; therefore I strictly charge you to be ever cautious of what you give under your hand; and especially touching the company's affairs, remember to say as little as possible, either in words or writing; forbearing to animadvert on public transactions, or the conduct of your superiors, for if you do, tho' your remarks be ever so just, and made in the honesty and integrity of your Heart; you will often create yourself enemies, and but very seldom any friends; not that I would have you on this, or any other consideration, to be wanting in the faithful discharge of your duty to your employers, by concealing from their knowledge what you may apprehend to be prejudicial to their interest, which would be a breach of your covenants with them; I would only have you remember, to communicate your discoveries to none but the proper persons, and to avoid making them the subject of your ordinary conversation, or common literary correspondence, which may hurt yourself, without any advantage to your masters.

VOL. II.

You must also remember to imprint it well in your mind, that trade and the secret of getting money thereby, is occult, deep, and mysterious, and ought therefore to be carry'd on with the utmost secrecy and circumspection, thro' the neglect of which many have miscarry'd in their designs; and lost opportunities of making their fortune; I therefore exhort you to impart your concerns in trade to none but such as are in partnership with you; for the longer you live, you will be more and more convinced of this truth, that self-interest governs the bulk of mankind, and that few, very few, are so candid and ingenuous as to merit an unreserved confidence.

I have already hinted that you are gone out to *India* with a view of getting money; and have recommended frugality to you as absolutely requisite to that end; but as on the one hand I would not have you extravagant, so on the other I would not have you niggardly or penurious, it being no unusual thing in shunning one extreme to run into the other, (according to the *Latin Proverb, Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdem*) besides that, a penurious disposition is destructive of all generous and benevolent sentiments; you will find it, as you advance in years and station, and have gain'd a more extensive acquaintance, to be no way conducive to your real interest, more particularly in *India*, where you will observe freedom, generosity, and an open liberality to abound; therefore tho' I advise you to be saving, beware of being so to excess, which may be often the means; instead of gaining a rupee, of your losing a great many, and missing many good bargains among the supercargoes and captains of country ships, to whom you must, by a flowing courtesy, industriously

H

make

make yourself known, as you must, by the same generosity of behaviour, to the commanders of the *Europe* shipping, which will induce them to make a good report of you to your masters in *England*.

You must likewise remember from me as a truth you will soon be convinced of, that there is no such thing as independency in the service into which you have enter'd, but on the contrary a general subordination of one to another from the highest to the lowest; so that whatever advantages you may have over some of your superiors in station, either in point of birth, genius, or education, you must not pretend to more: than you may justly claim from your rank, to which a very uncommon share of personal merit can only entitle you; and I give you this hint, that you may keep the stricter watch over all your words, actions and behaviour, but more particularly in respect to a due government of the tongue*, the want of which has done more mischief in *India*, than the three scourges of sword, pestilence and famine: For tho' it does not extend its baneful influence as far as death, yet it may to persecution in your temporal interest, which is almost equal to it.

To your superiors, especially the governor and council, be respectful and obedient; and to your inferiors and equals, be courteous, affable and condescending; this is the way to gain friends, and enemies you may have enow without making them.

Never enter into any party debates or quarrels that may arise among the company's servants, in which do you always be neuter, if not, you will find yourself every way a sufferer; on the contrary, I advise you to be

resign'd to your superiors, and to temporise, as far as you can consistently with your duty to God and your employers; for if by a different conduct you are so unfortunate as to fall, however unjustly, under the frowns of a governor, you will find that all your integrity, and zeal for the interest of your masters, will, generally speaking, avail you but little, not even so much as to procure you the common justice of a hearing, in order to a vindication of your conduct, (as has been my own case and that of many others) which may produce consequences so detrimental to your fortune and character, as you will in the subsequent part of your life perhaps never be able to retrieve.

You are to have it deeply impress'd on your mind, that a proper measure of submission is due from you to the civil † magistrate, that so the peace and order of government may be the better preserv'd; however, I would have you avoid all communication with the courts of justice, and to shun, if possible, being chosen a member of that of the mayor's; a court which most governors have consider'd as an encroachment on their pretended prerogatives, a check on the almost despotic power which some of 'em have aimed at, and which, for that reason, they have look'd upon with a jealous and disdainful eye; by which means this court, instead of answering the ends of its institution as a court of justice (which was undoubtedly intended when the charter was granted) has, thro' the arbitrary proceedings of governors, been innocently productive of more acts of injustice, cruelty and oppression, within these twenty years past, than can be re-

* If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able to bridle the whole body, James. iii. 2.

† Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.—the powers that be are ordained of God—for he is the minister of God to thee for good. Rom. xii. 1. 4.

dress'd

dress'd
nary co
have be
had e
vernor
by his
ons of
is an in
a want
not poin
of this k
spirit of
ble with
British
cation o
him who
every m
and in m
only, is
proper;
cal chara
where th
are conce
countable
than is to
therefore
solemn an
impartial
ever make
interrupt h
by worki
to fright
conscienti
is fairly c
evil' cons
his unjust
Since th
ver be a
court) you
a tyrant's
tho' accor
be interr
nour's ant
you can ex
your contu
involuntary
settlement
siderable f
side of Ind
ces; I say
several o
nam'd, I d

dress'd in one hundred, In the ordinary course of law; or than would have been heard of, if no such court had ever exist'd in *India*. For a governor to take upon him to supersede by his single authority, the resolutions of any court established by law, is an iniquity so flagrant, and such a wanton abuse of power, as I need not point out to you; and practices of this kind are so repugnant to the spirit of our laws, and so incompatible with the rights and privileges of *British* subjects, as to be a sure indication of the tyrannical nature of him who is guilty of them: For tho' every man in his private capacity, and in matters pertaining to himself only, is at liberty to act as he thinks proper; yet in his public and juridical character, as a magistrate, and where the lives or property of others are concern'd, he is certainly accountable before a higher tribunal than is to be found in this world; therefore as he lies under the most solemn and indispensable obligations, impartially to administer justice, who ever makes use of his power, to interrupt his freedom of judging, or, by working on his hopes or fears, to frighten or seduce him from the conscientious discharge of his duty, is fairly chargeable with whatever evil consequences may ensue from his unjust determinations.

Since therefore (if you should ever be a member of the mayor's court) your lot may throw you under a tyrant's claw, and your vote there, tho' according to the strictest justice, be interrupted oppugning his honour's authority; and since the least you can expect, as a punishment of your contumacy, will be a forc'd and involuntary migration from the head settlement to some remote and inconsiderable factory, of which on your side of *India* there are recent instances; I say, for these reasons, and several others which might be nam'd, I dissuade you from having

any connections with the foresaid court.

I shall use my interest with my friends on the spot with you, to get you fix'd in the accountant's office for the first two or three years; because in that office you will be initiated not only into the method of accounts and book-keeping, but also into the whole scene of the company's affairs in the seat of the presidency, as well as subordinate factories, and in order to make yourself master of them, you must give constant and daily attendance in that office, you may unbend your mind in some innocent recreation, such as riding out in a chaise or on horseback, which will likewise contribute to your health.

I recommend it to you to make yourself master of as many of the oriental languages as you can, but especially the *Persian*, which includes the *Moorish* and the *Arabian*, which, if you early attain the knowledge of, you will find highly useful to you, as you will likewise the *Portuguese*, which is spoke all over *India*, and of which language I gave you along with you a dictionary and grammar.

As I suppose you will not for some years to come, think of making any change in your present state of celibacy, it will be unnecessary in this letter, to give you any directions in reference to marriage, which, if you are so fortunate as to be able to return to your native country in a reasonable time, I would have you defer till then; for though I marry'd in *India* myself, and had the good fortune to find in your mother all those amiable and excellent qualities which are an ornament to the sex, and which render her at once the best of women, and best of wives, yet you may not happen to be altogether so successful.

H 2

Wherefore

Wherefore on supposition, that you are for some years to remain a batchelor, I earnestly entreat and exhort you to bridle your passions, and to refrain from a libidinous course of life, and seriously to consider the fatal consequences which will most certainly ensue from it to your health, fame and fortune; and for more judicious remarks on this subject, I shall refer you to the following lines of the immortal *Milton*.

- But if the sense of touch whereby mankind
- Is propagated, seems such dear delight
- Beyond all other; think the same vouchsaf'd
- To cattle and each beast, which would not be
- To them made common and divulg'd, if ought
- Therein enjoin'd were worthy to subdue
- The soul of man, or passion in him move;
- What higher in her society thou find it
- Attractive, humane, rational, love still;
- In loving thou do'st well, in passion not;
- Wherein true love consists not. Love repines
- The thoughts, the heart enlarges, has its seat
- In reason, and is judicious, is the scale
- By which to heavenly love thou may'st ascend?
- Not sunk in carnal pleasure, for which cause
- Among the beasts no mate for thee was found.

And the ensuing lines, from the same excellent poet, will show you the difficulty in finding a proper partner for life.

- He never shall find out fit mate; but such
- As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
- Or whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
- Through her perverseness, but shall see here gain'd
- By a far worse; or if the love, with-held
- By parents; or his happiest choice too late
- Shall meet, already link'd and wedlock bound
- To a fell adversary, his hate, or shame,
- Which infinite calamity shall cause
- To human life, and household peace confound!

Now after you have passed thro' various stations in the service you are engag'd in, and have discharg'd the respective duties belonging to them with integrity, and a true zeal for the interest of your masters, it will be very natural for you to expect in return, marks of their esteem and approbation of your conduct; and, in consequence hereof, some advancement of station proportion'd to your long and faithful service.

But I would not have you too sanguine in such expectations, which, if they should fail you, will only help to aggravate the disappointment. When you have travell'd a little farther in your journey thro' the wilderness of this world, you will find that virtue is not always crowded with rewards in this life; indeed so far from it, that, with regard to a man's temporal interest, he will on many occasions be sooner undone by his virtues than vices. Of this truth there are many, and some very recent examples in the service I have been treating of; I mean of such as have been reproach'd,

proach'd been a cuted, careles they sh have fin ploy, a of that justly e highest

I ho ca's; l your in are har as a sen scientio your e crifice acts of any thi their a their s discreti 'tis od thanks the in balanc that wh purest tives, selfish shall b your ve and to wicked pursued cry'd, and wh you, th above, in vind impeach bring t they wa obicuri

I ho you wi that, a and tha faithful quited e fort you

proach'd, when they should have been applauded; have been persecuted, when they should have been caressed; have been depress'd, when they should have been exalted; and have finally been stript of their employ, and ungratefully spurn'd out of that service, for a conduct which justly entitled them to places of the highest trust therein.

I hope this will never be your case; but, depend not too much on your integrity to prevent it: if you are harmless as a dove, be also wise as a serpent; and, while you conscientiously regard the interest of your employers, do not fondly sacrifice your own thereto; beware of acts of supererogation, or of doing any thing, tending ever so much to their advantage, if you have not their special license, or at least a discretionary authority; if you do, 'tis odds you will have but little thanks for your pains; for such is the inherent malignity, the innate baseness of some men's natures, that when you have acted from the purest and most disinterested motives, you shall be charg'd with selfish views; your solid services shall be calumniated as hurtful; your very merit will be your crime; and to palliate their own weak or wicked measures, those you have pursued will be industriously decry'd, though ever so salutary; and when at last they have worry'd you, they will, as I have hinted above, refuse you a hearing, lest, in vindicating yourself, you should impeach and expose them, and bring those things to light, which they want to remain in impenetrable obscurity.

I hope, as I have already said, you will have a better fate; but that, should it happen otherwise, and that, after a long, painful, and faithful service, you should be requited evil for good, you may comfort yourself in having a conscience

void of offence towards God and man: this will induce you to despise, rather than resent the malevolence of your enemies, and to copy the bright pattern of patience and long-suffering, which shone with such lustre in the life of our redeemer, who endur'd the contradiction of sinners against himself; and who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; and though in this life you may miss the reward of your integrity, yet you assuredly shall not in that to come; "for verily there is a God who judgeth the earth, and the expectation of the righteous shall not be cut off."

I have but one thing more to desire of you, which is, that during your residence in *India*, you will be so much your own friend, as to con over the foregoing instructions once a quarter, that so you may by degrees attain resolution enough to shape your course accordingly, always remembering that whatever I have said, or can say to you, in point either of your religious or social duty, is sum'd up in the following short but comprehensive apophthegm of the wisest of mortals, *viz.* "The fear of God" is the beginning of wisdom, and "to depart from evil, that is understanding;" which, with my cordial and most ardent wishes for your health and prosperity, I shall dismiss you, not at all doubting but that with a true filial piety, you will regard these any weak endeavours, that you may obtain the many inestimable blessings here recited, and be happy. At I am,

Dear Sen, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

You may take a proper opportunity privately, to let the unfortunate heirs of *Rama-Comates*, decrease'd, know how instrumental I have

have been in bringing the company here, to the sense they have shewn of the unjust sufferings of him and his family, thro' the base and arbitrary proceedings of their president, Anno 1719, by suborning false witnesses against him, which, according to the outward face of those proceedings, conjunctly with the pretended accomplices, (and this too confirm'd by the opinions of several of that president's council) appear'd to have been, if not projected, at least countenanc'd and carry'd on with the same president's privity and consent, that he, and some of his minions concern'd in this iniquitous scheme, might, with the greater facility, partake in the plunder of his estate real and personal, which did not end but in his imprisonment and death; and in the utter ruin of his then opulent family; of the truth of which you will be the better able to judge by the inclos'd remonstrance of his case to the court of directors, repeatedly, tho' unsuccessfully made, till the year 1742, when a *mité*, by way of *restitutional refund*, of their (I mean the company's) share was order'd to be made to the remains of his then greatly indigent and injur'd family; by doing this you will gain many friends there, especially among the natives.

To the Author of the Magazine of
Magazines.

S I R,

AS I have often found the following receipts of great efficacy to many of my friends, to whom I have given them, if you think them worth inserting in your magazine, they are at your service; and I don't in the least doubt, but that the publick will be obliged to you, as well as

Yours, &c. A. Z.

For a Consumption.

TAKE of cloves of garlick two handfuls, boil them in two quarts of spring water till soft; take them out of the water, and spread them on a cloth; then put to the liquor two pound of *Musquado* sugar, and a pint of the juice of the best lemons: Set it over a gentle fire till it is boil'd away to two quarts; when cold, put the garlick to the syrup. Take, for a dose, one large clove of the garlick, (or two if very small) with a spoonful of the syrup, every night and morning.

For the Rheumatism.

TAKE of sea scurvygrass, *baum*, mint, succory, angelica, the rind of elder, of each two handfuls; horseradish and elecampane-root, of each one handful; liquorice, four ounces; aniseeds, sweet-fennel-seeds, and rhubarb, of each one ounce: Steep all these in three gallons of ale working from the tun: When done working, drink a pint at a time, morning, noon, and night, blood-warm.

The herbs and seeds must be bruised and put into a bag, and the liquorice, rhubarb, horseradish and elecampane sliced.

To make Bitter Drops.

TAKE of gentian-root thinly sliced two ounces, cardamum-seed bruised, cochineal powder'd, of each half a dram; saffron, snake-root, of each one dram; the rinds of six *Sevil* oranges, juniper-berries bruised one handful: Put these to one quart of brandy for fourteen days, keep it close stopp'd, and shake it every day; then pour it clear off. Take a tea-spoonful in any liquid.

Scopia

*Sopra il turbine che la notte tra gli xi
& xii Guigno del 1749, danneggiò
una gran parte di Roma, Disserta-
zione del P. Ruggiero Giuseppe Bos-
chovich della Compagnia di Gesù de-
dicata sua Eminenza il Signor Car-
dinale Silvio Valenti, Segretario di
Stato & Camerlengo di Santa Chiesa,
in Roma, 1749. i. e. A Dissertation
on the Whirlwind which damaged
a great Part of Rome, on the Night
of the 11th of June, 1749, by Fa-
ther Boschovich, a Jesuit, dedicat-
ed to his Eminency Cardinal Silvio
Valenti.*

THE havoc caused at Rome by the phenomenon which is the subject of this book, was so terrible, and the effects thereof so singular, that cardinal *Valenti* thought the speculations of the learned would not be misemployed in transmitting a philosophical narrative of it to posterity; accordingly *P. Boschovich*, with his usual deference to the desires of that cardinal, readily entered upon the task, and with such attachment, that within three weeks he went thro' all the enquiries, digested all the informations, and compleated all the disquisitions requisite not only for a circumstantial detail of the fact, but also for a physical dissertation on its circumstances. The first of the three parts into which his book is divided, consists only of the particular effects and damages caused by the whirlwind at Rome. The second, is a comparison of this phenomenon, with the like mentioned in voyages and histories. The third exhibits the opinions of naturalists of all ages relating to the nature and effects of these desolating blasts.

In collecting the various circumstances with which this whirlwind was attended, the author had a particular eye to any which might afford some knowledge of its figure, its ra-

pidity, its force, and its action on all the bodies which stood in its way. The darkness of the night rendered its figure not clearly discernible, tho' some aver its first appearance to have been in a very black, long, and lofty cloud, which continually emitted flashes on all sides; some muletiers who where in the streets at the instant of its passage, declared they saw an exceeding high cloud which lightened every moment, pushing along with a surprising swiftness, and within three or four feet of the ground; on which having thrown themselves in their consternation, their observations were at an end. Demolished houses, trees torn up, and other ruinous vestiges, too visibly manifest its direction. That it first gathered in the neighbouring sea, seems beyond doubt; having been tracked from *Osia* to *Rome*. The author has not thought his design required a collection of all the prodigious effects thereof along such a distance, as his observations on those within *Rome*, abundantly determine both the nature and action of this hurricane. It entered the city betwixt the gates of *St. Paul* and *St. Sebastian*, just where the wall forms an inward angle, and surrounds the marquis *Cavalieri's* gardens, and crossing in a straight line, it went out at the north angle of a large square, betwixt the *Porto Pia* and that of *St. Laurence*, which is partly without the city, that spot being the ancient *Castrum Prætorium*. Thus the horror of its passage is abated, by its being through the least populous part of *Rome*, as *Mr. Nolli's* map shews. Its rapidity was extreme, all who felt it pass over their houses agreeing, that its passage lasted only a few moments. The general effects thereof on houses, were stripping off the roofs, blowing away chimnies, breaking doors and windows, forcing up the floors, and unpaing the rooms. Its impetus was not less destructive to the gar-

acns

dens and orchards. The vines were torn up by the roots, all the other trees in its way it overthrew; and where its action was most violent, the very rafters of the houses were broke and dispersed, and even hurled against houses at a considerable distance. It has made large chasms in some walls, others are entirely thrown down, and many houses totally demolished.

But a very singular circumstance was, that of four partition garden walls, parallel, and in the same direction as the course of the whirlwind, the two middle over which it passed perpendicularly, remained standing, whilst the greatest part of the two outward, were reversed oppositely, falling towards each other, and against the middle walls. At the duke of *Caserta's* palace, which has double sashes, the squares of the inner sashes suffered more than those of the outer. At the same place it afforded another no less remarkable incident. The blast entered one of the upper rooms, where a woman at prayers had put her lamp upon the floor, it made the oil spurt out, and whirled the lamp about, and yet the flame remained unextinguished. Our author has observed in general, that the loftiest buildings felt the fury thereof most, and that many houses of only one story were little damaged; which remark is pretty obvious, and why its action is not equally vehement in all places thro' which it passed, is not a more perplexing problem. There were some visible and large interruptions, says he, occasioned by its meeting with obstacles of resistance, such as high and solid structures; for its effects were inconsiderable on the places adjacent in the same direction. From a view of the ruins of the houses, and an inspection into the other effects of this hurricane, the author is of opinion, that its action gradually augmented from the beginning to the end of its tran-

fit through *Rome*. This indeed exercises the author's perspicacity. Though its vestiges were accurately traced without the city, the spot of its dissipation is not agreed upon.

Such a spectacle struck the people of *Rome* with terror and amazement! they could not conceive there had ever been such a tempest; and all who are not read in history would incline to the same opinion: but the second part of *P. Roschovich's* work, shews this phenomenon with all its ravages, to be far from unparalleled. He describes many similar in some circumstances, but more terrible by their impetus, effects and durations. The learned Jesuit begins with the narratives of water-spouts; taken from creditable authors of various nations: as *Thevenot*, who has described them in his collection of voyages; *Montanari*, who has published on this subject a little piece with the title *Delle sorze d'Erle*, by way of dialogue, occasioned by a hurricane which destroyed great part of the *Veronese*, a very fine province; *Major*, an *Englishman*, who is full of instances, which cannot be read without emotion, and *Signor Constantini*, who at the end of his treatise on the truth of an universal deluge, has a dissertation on water-spouts. He mentions that dreadful storm, in which some Spanish ships, under *Alvarez Nunnex*, suffered so extremely at the isle of *Cuba*; an authentick account of which from his own hand, as in *Ramusio's* third volume. He relates, that such was the force of the wind, that no houses, nor even churches could oppose it, but were all laid in ruins; that *Nunnex's* men hastening out of the town for fear of being crushed by the fall of the building, were obliged to walk seven or eight in a cluster, grasping each other with all their strength, that they might not be carried away by the rapidity of the blasts.

When

WH
return
found
broker
thence
in que
seamed
this w
moun
ceived
about
sea, an
two b
trunk
The m
by bru
than fi
perishe
whole
pect, t
vered
hills str
P. E
two ter
Petrar
ter beg
from
Italy, r
near P
during
to keep
two m
whatev
people
end. W
his histo
from th
mits the
twenty
ciles the
that Am
hurrican
try of
contradi
a conclu
reach a
In all
tempests
very cho
been ve
singular
them; w
those of
Vol.

When the storm was over, *Nunnez* returned to the harbour, but all he found of his ships, was only some broken pieces of rigging: from thence he proceeded along the shore in quest either of his ships, or of his seamen, but meeting with nothing this way, he betook himself to the mountains; here indeed, he perceived a boat lodged upon some trees about a quarter of a league from the sea, and ten leagues further he found two bodies of his men, and some trunk lids scattered up and down. The men were too much disfigured by bruises to be known. No less than sixty men and twenty horses perished by this hurricane. The whole country had a lamentable aspect, the blighted plains were covered with limbs of trees, and the hills stript of every vegetable.

P. Boschovich adds a relation of two tempests not less terrible, from *Petrarch* and *Macbiavel*. The latter began in the *Adriatick*, not far from *Ancona*, and after traversing *Italy*, rush upon the *Mediterranean*, near *Pisa*. This hurricane, says he, during its whole course, was observed to keep one constant breadth of about two miles: its fury far exceeded whatever had been seen; that most people thought the world was at an end. *Ammirati's* narrative of it in his history of *Florence*, so far differs from that of *Macbiavel*, that he limits the course of this hurricane to twenty miles. *P. Boschovich* reconciles these two writers, by observing that *Ammirati*, only saying, that the hurricane appeared towards the country of *Valdosa*, does not any wise contradict *Macbiavel*; or invalidate a conclusion, that this storm did not reach a great way beyond *Valdosa*.

In all his extracts of hurricanes and tempests, as the ingenious Jesuit was very choice in his authors, so he has been very careful to point out any singular circumstance or effect in them, which has a resemblance to those of the phenomenon which is

under his illustration. He observes that the motion of all these whirlwinds is circular; that their action is attractive; and that a common effect of them is to carry up into the air, tiles, stones, and animals themselves, which happen to be in their course; and all kinds of bodies unexceptionably, throwing them to a considerable distance, with an impetuosity like that of a violent shower; and from them he would account for those supernatural rains in *Livy*, *Pliny*, and other historians and naturalists, and in some as portentous.

If a whirlwind, says he, passes along a sheep-shearing, or by a warehouse of wool, or rather over any place where wool is spread abroad to dry, the consequence is, that having carried away the wool, it afterwards scatters it in small locks, and possibly at a considerable distance; here is all the appearance of a shower of wool. An iron shower has the very same origin, a whirlwind sweeping along the mines of that metal, of which the mountains in *Italy* afford many, or along mineral rivulets, carries innumerable meteline particles away, and sprinkles them on some distant town or fields. Immediately all the country is terrified with a shower of iron, as a sure prognostic of war or famine.

The solution of rains of flesh, blood, and milk seems at first sight more difficult; but says our author, where is the impossibility that a whirlwind, considering its force and rapidity, passing over shambles or any part where cattle is slaughtering for the supply of an army, should carry away the small cuttings, which by their own weight upon the ceasing of the storm will fall to the ground? An accident like this induced the superstitious *Romans*, without hesitation or further enquiry, to insert into the *Fasts*, that such a day was polluted by a shower of flesh. Though *P. Boschovich* be thoroughly acquainted with all the different explanations of

bloody and milky rains, he prefers this whirlwind to any, as the most natural; withal he seems persuaded that few, if any of these phenomena, are any thing more real than the visionary products of the imagination, or artifices of those who pretend to have seen them; and that consequently they are not worth the thoughts and time of a rational naturalist.

Now, for the third part, the subject of which is a disquisition into the nature and wonderful effects of whirlwinds. These phenomena, he says, were anciently divided into three sorts, one of which had the name of *νεφέλαι* among the Greeks, and *Procellæ* among the Latins; some were called *νίφος* *vortex* or *turbo*, and others *νεφελος*, and *Presler*. Though the ancients agreed in the word, they differed in their respective meaning; *P. Bisebovich* sets down the system of *Aristotle* with that of *Pliny*, and other naturalists of antiquity; shewing that they attributed these three modes of wind, to nearly the same causes as they did the thunder and lightning; that is, to arid, spirituous, and igneous exhalations; that they gave the name of *Ecnephiai* to the wind, which at its issuing from the cloud, dilated itself to a great extent, which was simple and deparated, as I may say, from all the nubilous vapors, and was imperceptible to the eye, except in its devastations; that the *Typhon* was more dense and confined than the *Ecnephiai*, circular like a whirlwind, forcing down the cloud in eddies; and driving it along in the same orbicular progression, that the *Presler* was no other than an inflamed *Typhon*.

After this learned exposition of the ancient systems, the author applies their doctrine to the whirlwinds and hurricanes of latter times. According to him, those tempests which reign at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and are distinguished by the appellation

of *Travadores*, are the *Ecnephiai* of the antients: such also is the opinion of *Varrenne*, in his geography, of *Dubamel*, and of *P. Hardouin*, in his notes upon *Pliny*. The whirlwinds of which he gives an account in his second part, very few excepted, he classes with the *Typhons*; that the water-spouts, which are seen to descend from a cloud as a pillar, are so many *Typhons*, is, says he, quite incontestable; the eye, assisted by a little reflection, clears up the point beyond all doubt. Finally, as to the whirlwind before him, he decides it to have been a *Typhon*, which at times became a *Presler*, or more distinctly, that it was originally a water spout, which by the accession of sulphureous particles in its progress along the continent, took fire several times, and burnt such subjects as it met with in its inflammatory state. It was by these ascitious particles, that, what at first was only a sea-spout or *Typhon*, was changed into a fiery *Presler*. This principle suffices the author for a satisfactory *rationale* of all the strange effects specified in the first part of the work.

The *Typhon* has two different motions, one circulatory, by which it turns round as it were upon its own axis, and the other progressive in a straight direction. By means of these two motions, the former *rationale* of the nature of this *Roman* phenomenon, and the singular instances of its violence is confirmed; but *P. Bisebovich* carries his researches still farther, explaining its action and its several properties, by arguments grounded on experiments and the principles of true philosophy; a delightful field, but where our limits will not allow us to follow him. He closes his work with an appendix on several phenomena which were seen on the day the author began his survey of the several damages caused by this whirlwind.

Complaint

C
I
mon
And
new
inde
"un
"net
"wa
sign'o
he ha
to A
being
to tak
quent
meet
all an
if law
would
of a se
at the

A Sum
Dec
Lett
Turk

T
the mul
already
table tu
of last
tain tru
from th
tion, fa
of time
by spec
have yo
upon thi
only of
the jour
months,
are so fo
approbat
sible how
performa

Complaint of the Particle AND.

I Hope you will publish the complaint of a poor, disconsolate monosyllable. My name, Sir, is AND; my complaint, that in the new edition of *Milton* I am not in the index: tho' a late critic, "by an uncommon force of genius and penetration, plainly perceiving what was proper for" an index, has assign'd me a place there. But what he has said of me, in reality belongs to ALL. I think myself ill us'd, it being well known that I have a right to take place of *All*. And *all* is frequently us'd; but where will you meet with *all* and? In leases indeed *all* and *every* is often met with: But if lawyers were to make stops, it would appear that *All* was at the end of a section of a sentence, and I *And* at the beginning of the next. I hope

therefore, in the next edition, I may be inserted in my proper place: which tho', thro' the partiality of the alphabet, it be after *All*, yet considering the superior number of my retinue, will be, perhaps, more than equally honourable. *Ruæus* has us'd me but scurvily in his index to *Virgil*. My natural name in *Latin* is ET, and in that name I am not to be found in the aforesaid index: a plague of all index-makers, say I, and a vengeance too, marry! and Amen--23 lines has he bestow'd upon A, 35 upon AB, 29 upon AT, 44 upon AUT, 49 upon CUM, 27 upon O and comp. and not one upon ET. Indeed he has made me some amends in allowing me 90 lines for my names of AC and ATQUE. He might have shewn me a little more regard, since I have the honour to lead up the whole hody of conjunctions copulative in the works of that great poet.

A Summary of some late Observations upon the Generation, Composition, and Decomposition of Animal and Vegetable Substances; communicated in a Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq; President of the Royal Society, by Mr. Turbervill Needham, Fellow of the same Society.

THO' I think myself now almost sufficiently qualified, by the multitude of experiments I have already made upon animal and vegetable substances, since the 16th, N. S. of last *March*, to lay down some certain truths upon this subject, and from them to advance, by induction, farther than so short a period of time would allow me to proceed by special experiments; yet I would have your learned *Royal Society* look upon this paper as an imperfect sketch only of what I hope to publish from the journals I have by me in a few months, if these two or three sheets are so fortunate as to meet with their approbation. I am sufficiently sensible how much I may hurt this little performance; if I promise too much,

and raise in this matter higher expectations from the public: than it may appear hereafter to deserve: It is at this time therefore particularly the more necessary, that I should be exceedingly cautious to advance no proposition rashly; nothing, but what seems to flow naturally from observation. But this precaution, however strict, will not exclude now and then a probable consequence from appearing, provided it seems connected with some preceding manifest truth; for such must be allow'd, as proper foundations for a more exact inquiry in a matter I am very far from pretending to have exhausted. I must therefore observe, for my own security against future objections, that tho' I add no new decisive experiment

experiment to my present list, or throw any more light upon the subject than what I have already amassed, I may possibly, before my essay appears, whether by the advice of friends, or otherwise, conceive more mature thoughts, reject some of the present, and adopt others in their place. As this will be done, without affecting in any degree the main system, which I imagine turns upon unquestionable truths; it is a liberty I am persuaded that equitable and learned *Society* will indulge me in, if no other consideration prevails, than the great obscurity that hangs over a subject so extensive and so intricate as this is; in which I am already engag'd much farther than I at first foresaw, and indeed too far to recede without saying something.

2. I shall take as little notice as may be, in this short summary, of the almost inevitable mistakes others may have made in this matter before me, and the too hasty consequences they have drawn from appearances that naturally surprise by their novelty. Such surprize is but too apt to captivate persons even of the most serene thoughts, much more the young and unexperienced; such as Mr. *Hartsoeker* was, when he first discover'd the spermatic animals.

3. Mr. *Leuwenhoek*, indeed, so near his cotemporary in this discovery as to claim a priority, was much more advanced in age and experience; yet if he should also appear to have been mistaken, we are not to be surpris'd at it; for his repeated observations upon the sperm of such a variety of animals, even as low as insects, seem to intitle him to draw consequences as extensive for a general system of generation, as his experiments had been. In effect, what two more powerful arguments could a philosopher, with the knowledge of no other facts than that of their existence, have, than the universality of animalcules in this fluid,

and their seeming confinement to this animal secretion?

4. The method of reasoning by analogy, is but too apt to lead us into mistakes, and therefore we ought to be very diffident of consequences deduced this way. Every new appearance that has no known cause, immediately fixes, and but too often at last puts the thoughts of the observer upon the rack. When the mind arrives at this intensity of action, how natural is it to free ourselves from a painful uncertainty at any rate, and that with as little expence of reflection as may be? The most obvious and easy method is to class, if it admits it, and to reduce it to some other known phenomena; possibly we are yet no nearer the physical cause, because that of both is unknown. We have still, however, the satisfaction to have diminished the surprize it gives, by taking from its singularity, and rest in some measure contented with this little deceit.

5. I call it a deceit, if we acquiesce in it, till such time as a number of circumstances shall concur to place it above the state of an hypothesis, and shew us we have been right in our inferences. Mere analogy, founded only upon one or two facts, and extended by conjecture, however plausible, can but at most furnish motives for a reasonable doubt, and a more mature enquiry. For tho', as a modern author observes very well, nature seems every where to hold with itself, and go off by an almost imperceptible gradation; yet, in our present ignorance of the entire chain of beings, we are so liable to mistake two distant species for the next immediate ones to each other, that the analogy is thereby nearly extinguished, and its traces almost effac'd.

6. That this has been too much the case, in all the modern systems of generation, will appear, I believe, plain in the course of this memoir to every unbiass'd naturalist. Animal-

cules

cules were found universally in all animal seed, almost at all times, and seemingly in this animal secretion alone; they were therefore previously thought essential to generation; or they should have added a necessary consequence of properties in the seed, which properties were essential to generation. But this inference, however natural, was intirely overlook'd by them in their reasoning; and analogy induc'd them to stop at the first, without ever examining the second, tho' equally consequent. The opinion of pre-existent germs had prevail'd, under the notion of female eggs, ere this discovery was made; and thus one mistake had been grafted upon another. When the spermatie animals appeared, it was not difficult to transfer these imaginary germs from the one to the other; and at most philosophers were only divided by it; tho' as both opinions were equally plausible, the latter generally prevail'd by its novelty. The vast and unbounded prospect it open'd to the imagination, in a view of such a prodigious series from the first parent to the last, of original lineaments, struck the mind with an agreeable surprize. The folly of equivocal generation, particularly as it had been stated by the antients, the false grounds they had proceeded upon to establish it, various experiments that seem'd to prove every animal, every plant, descended from individuals of the same species; but, above all, the facility of classing these spermatie animals, the reducing them by analogy to seed and eggs, and the known transition of most insects from one state to another, seem'd all sufficient to remove the veil nature had drawn, and furnish a clue of a competent length, to conduct us into its most hidden recesses.

7. Thus this new system of generation soon became a favourite opi-

nion of the last age, as it is indeed still of this for the most part; and many ingenious methods were imagined of answering the difficulties, from observation that seem'd to oppose it. The more antient hypothesis of female eggs was at last blended with it, and both were work'd up into one system: their real existence was determined, with their form, colour, size, situation, and the mechanism of their conveyance to the womb; and imaginary valves were appointed in each egg admitting one, exclusive of every other spermatie animal. Happy the first of these minute beings that could take possession of this little cell, and shut the door against contending millions! hitherto every step seem'd easy and natural, if not too closely examined; the inquisitive were conducted as high as their curiosity could promise; and we might have expected, that philosophers should have stopp'd here; but there is no end of reasoning by analogy.

8. No body of men so strictly deserves the name of a republic as that of the learned does: every one is passionately fond of adding to the common stock, and claims nothing in return, but the name and merit of having enrich'd it; yet this passion is often so violent, that base metals are mistaken for gold, and pebbles for diamonds. It is not therefore matter of much surprize, if some have carried the imaginary scene yet farther; and still proceeding by analogy, have supposed that the reticular expansion, observed in the womb of does some days after copulation, by *Harvey*, and since him, in other impregnated females, was nothing more than the invelling web, spun by the spermatie animal before it enter'd the chrysalidal state, and preparatory to its transition from one form to another. Certainly these authors never consider'd the immense

disproportion between the great expansion of the web, and the inconceivable minuteness of the animalcule; otherwise it had appeared as rational to suppose, that an *Alpine* mountain could have been rear'd in a few days by a single emmet successively piling one grain of sand upon another. Nothing now seem'd wanting to complete this system, and place it above all exception, but ocular demonstration, if it might possibly be obtained, that the original embryo was really contained in each of these animalcules: by dissection, the young butterfly had been observed in the caterpillar, three or four days before it became a chrysalid; Mr. *Leuwenboeck* had succeeded in some other very nice operations upon extremely minute subjects, nor did he despair of his success in this; yet his repeated attempts, it seems, all proved fruitless. But what the most exquisite art had deny'd to *Leuwenboeck*, chance, if we believe him, presented to another naturalist, a little man started from under the integuments he was said to wear in his vermicular state; and the observer very humorously gave us a figure of this diminutive entity perfect in every member. These extraordinary fallies, however, we must not place to the account of the learned, either of this or the last age; they were generally exploded, and they indeed continue so; yet altho' they were peculiar only to the most lively, extravagant as they may appear to be, they were consequences of the system; and thus was this method of reasoning by analogy fairly pursued, as far as imagination could carry it.

9. *Cudworth, Grew, Le Clerc*, and some other gentlemen of judgment, had reflected too deeply upon nature to give way to any hypothesis, how plausible soever, that took in less than the whole scene it exhibits to every attentive observer. Yet

they seem to have advanced much too far towards the other extreme; and their system of plastic natures, tho' in its detail attended with many proofs of extensive thought, and profound reflection, in a general view derogates as much from the omnipotence of an all-wise creator; and is not, perhaps, less extraordinary, than that opinion which attributed the regularity and motion of the planets to the ministry of angels. In this light, I presume, it has been looked upon by others, as well as by myself; and it is upon this account that I imagine it has had so few followers; I shall therefore take no further notice of it here, than to observe, that, inasmuch as it admits a productive force in nature, and operations that go much deeper than a mere development of parts, it has certainly more of truth in it, than the opinion of pre-existent germs; as I flatter myself, will appear evident in the course of this memoir, by arguments drawn not from observations only, that are obvious to every naturalist, but particular experiments made upon animal and vegetable substances, during the whole summer of this present year.

10. To enter therefore more particularly into my subject, where to place the pre-existent animal embryo, for instance, whether in the animalcule or egg, was ever the question, and still remains unanswered. A division of vital, essential, and original *Stamina* or lineaments was impossible; yet innumerable instances in monsters, mules, and many natural subjects, concur to prove, that the young *Fetus* partakes of the nature, qualities, constitution, form, and features of both the parents; even as far as their defects and diseases, which are but too often hereditary. How can it then be agreeable to reason? Or to what purpose should we call in to our aid unalterable original *Stamina*? Can the

the visible species of any production be determin'd by them, if every sensible quality may be influenc'd indiscriminately by either parent? And if they cannot be alter'd, nor the visible species be determin'd exactly by them, in what does their essence consist, or how can they be applied to that very use we seem to think them designed for? If they are placed in the animalcule, or in the egg, how are they transmitted? And if in the animalcule, why is the process attended with so vast an expence, so great a waste of millions of entities, each containing within itself a series of the most perfect and most wonderful productions in nature, when one only of these millions of millions is alone to take place? How are these animals generated? if in the common way, not only the process will be boundless, and these in their seed have others, and so on in an immense series; but they cannot then be unalterable, because they are supposed capable of being generated. Further, if they float in the air, or lie hidden in food, as some have thought, how is it that the *Stamina* of one species do not sometimes insinuate themselves into a strange parent, with all the inconveniences and absurdities of equivocal generation? Or if they are said to be excluded by proper strainers adapted for that very purpose in distant species; at least they cannot be so in those kinds that are near a kin; for if the spermatric animal, which is naturally productive of a horse in its own proper *Matrix*, is yet so fitted to the eggs of the ass, that it can possess a cellule there exclusive of every other, which argues an exact coaptitude, certainly the same animalcules, if contained either in food, air, or water, common to both horse and ass, might pass the strainers indiscriminately of either; and thus might we have mules common from each respective male, without a pro-

miscuous congress of these two species.

11. In another view, if we consider the extreme tenuity, I may say the mere nothingness of one of these *Stamina*, in its first origin, at the distance of many ages; comparatively to any one part, the smallest muscular fibre, for instance, of an adult animal it is now said to constitute: how can we understand, that so minute a filament could be developed, or in any sense serve as a *Substratum* to a cylinder so solid, so massive, so comparatively immense? Could a mountain be look'd upon as a superstructure upon a grain of sand? Or the terraqueous globe derive its present dimensions from the dilatation of an atom? What is not the prodigious force of this muscular fibre in its present state, if compared with what it had in its origin? and, consequently, what must have been the increase of real extraneous matter, either by apposition or incorporation; which is now as much a part of this fibre as the original *Stamen*? And if thus much can mechanically be assimilated, why not the whole of it formed by mechanical causes? Or why must so insignificant a part of it be said to be concreated with the universe? But to strike at once with what, in my opinion, may be look'd upon as a demonstrative argument against the system of original *Stamina*? The difficulty still increases immensely, if we look into the vegetation of plants, and the wonderful reproduction of the parts of polypes, starfish, lobsters claws, &c. The original *Stamina*, how minute soever, questionless are diffused through the whole production; since in this system all animal or vegetable growth is made by developement only: but if diffus'd, then some or all may be by successive bisection lost; and if lost, how can they be reproduc'd? Or if reproduc'd, why ever said to be original; and concreated with the universe?

12. These are but a few of those many difficulties that might be enumerated; which yet are of such a nature, that it is evident to every unbiass'd observer, they cannot be even seemingly evaded, but by multiplying suppositions on suppositions; which at last render the hypothesis so complex, as to retain no one characteristic impress'd upon the ordinary process and operations of nature. Is it not much more reasonable to say, that so many secretory ducts, so many strainers, so many preparatory vessels in animals, and such a curious disposition in plants for the continuation of every species, imply a digestion, secretion, and preparation of principles invariably, univocally productive of every individual, when they fall into their respective *Matrices*, and find aliment proper to assimilate? Are not these principles contained in the nourishment taken by the parent plant or animal, the same that continually vegetate within it, and furnish it with materials for its own increase; continue to be distributed till it becomes adult, then plentifully exuberate, whilst it is, by new preparations, fitted to propagate invariably in a proper *Matrix* its respective kind? Else, why this digestion? why this secretion? why so many strainers, receivers, ducts, and valves? and why is some food more productive of these principles than others? Or if they are pre-existent germs that are secreted, are the pre-existent germs of every species contained in every bird, beast, fish, or plant, that supplies another with nutritive juice, and becomes its food? What a strange confusion? How unlike that beautiful simplicity, which nature exhibits in all its productions? Germs shut up within germs, and nature swarming with supernumerary entities, all which we readily conceive might have been struck out at once, when the universe was created; yet pre-

tend not to be able to understand how they may be continually formed in times successive, and as occasions may require.

13. This should seem as unnatural, and as unphilosophical, as it is disagreeable to observation: For if every mix'd body is made up by the combination of certain principles, I think we cannot question; but that God may have established forces in nature, subsisting forces, by which such principles may, in certain circumstances, be invariably united, without any danger of deviating, so as to render generation equivocal; and if every production in question is a mix'd body, as it certainly is, we know at the same time, that, how various soever they are, a small number of principles differently combined will yield an inconceivable variety, sufficient to produce them all. Thus may we reduce nature to what it is really ever found to be, simple in the beginning of its course, but magnificent beyond expression when distributed: And this, I believe, will readily be allowed to be its true process in generation, if besides taking in all the ordinary *Phænomena*, which no hypothesis could yet explain, this process is found consonant to many particular experiments, some of which seem to me to render the system incontestable.

14. Modern naturalists have unanimously agreed to lay down, for a certain truth, that every plant proceeds from its specific seed, every animal from an egg, or something analogous, pre-existent in a parent of the same kind. If it is ever of use to separate disagreeing ideas, and previously to explain equivocal words, it is particularly requisite in this case to determine what we mean by seeds and eggs. Seeds and eggs, in the common acceptance of those terms, are certain mix'd bodies, of several dimensions, that immediately furnish these productions. In this

sense

sense
not o
the M
fitted
suppl
assum
They
gener
know
are so
ted a
bly co
places
and f
those
femal
persu
have
writte
thors
upon
becau
seed,
acorn
tree b
thus
shall
can h
ceptat
canno
pre-ex
from
move,
ble m
ped th
till it
many
be dr
reality
which
disting
15.
tend
uniform
this is
statute
not de
the fir
that n
shall
tion of
female
Voz

sense they are understood to contain not only the pre-existent germ, but the *Nidus* also, if I may so term it, fitted for its reception, and a due supply of alimentary principles to be assimilated in proper circumstances. They are therefore thus far heterogeneous bodies, that coalesce in a known time; and their principles are so far from being originally united at the creation, that they sensibly come together from very distant places in all hermaphrodite plants, and from different individuals in all those species, where the male and female are distinct. Now I cannot persuade myself, but that either I have not understood what has been written on this subject, or that authors have not sufficiently reflected upon this, when they assert, that, because the *Plantula* is found in the seed, an oak, for instance, in an acorn, that therefore this diminutive tree bears likewise its acorns, and thus on through a long series. I shall not ask how this small plant can have seed; in the common acceptance of that term, it is plain it cannot: and if it has not, where the pre-existent germ is lodged; how, from an atom, at so immense a remove, can it be increased to a sensible mass, and be successively developed through so many generations, till its time of appearance? with many other consequences that may be drawn from hence against the reality of pre-existent germs; all which are too obvious to require a distinct enumeration.

15. It is in vain for us to pretend to lay down any one certain uniform rule, and say to nature, this is thy scheme; such are thy statutes, and from these thou shalt not deviate. If in many productions she fixes it as an inviolable law, that no individual of that species shall appear without a co-operation of two parents a male and a female, she has at the same time

VOL. II.

her hermaphrodites both in plants and animals; and if in these hermaphrodites the two sexes are yet so distinct, that she seems but to have a little diversified her operations, without any sensible deviation from her primitive law, she will, in another instance, that of the *Pucerons* observ'd by Mr. *Bonnet*, act either with or without the co-operation of a male. If again you say that a female may be impregnated, so that the impregnation shall diffuse itself, and penetrate as far as five or six generations, she will point out to you in the class of polypes many kinds, where generation is carried on without either male or female, egg or seed; tho', among these, there are some of the plumed sort, where a whole family, when by real vegetation branched out as far as nature designs, jointly concurs to give one egg, or something analogous to an egg, as the source of a future progeny. And thus is this class united to its next most immediate superior. If you should still insist, that the vital essential *Stamina* of every plant and animal were really concreated with the universe, and are now diffused in water, earth, or air, from whence each will be united to its proper subject in due time; or that the experiments of *Nieuwentyt*, and other naturalists, of the stems and roots of beans, or other seeds, altering their directions several times when displaced, to recover each its own, the root downwards, and stem upwards; that these I say evidently prove vital, essential, unchangeable *Stamina*; as they must be, if original, and concreated with the universe: instances might be brought from the memoirs of the *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, of trees that have been so inverted, and induced to change their direction, that the branches have become roots, and the roots branches; a

K

Pha-

Phænomenon totally inconsistent with vital, essential, and unalterable *Stamina*. In fine, if at last you resolve to stand by this one resource, that at least every individual proceeds from a parent like itself; that the original germs, though not wholly unchangeable, are yet sufficiently fix'd to determine every species, and that they are either lodged in these parents, or secreted from the elements by strainers thro' their bodies: I believe I can furnish, from my last summer's observations, a cloud of instances, of a new class of beings, whose origin has hitherto been unknown, wherein animals grow upon, are produc'd by, and, in the strict sense of the word, brought forth from plants; then by a strange vicissitude again become plants of another kind, these again animals of another, and thus on for a series, further than the utmost power of glasses can carry the most inquisitive observer.

16. It has generally been thought by naturalists, that microscopical animalcules were generated from eggs transported through the air, or deposited by a parent fly, invisible to the naked eye, or even that assisted with microscopes. Yet is it strange that no naturalist should yet have seen them, if they are really so numerous, when their supposed progeny is so various, and themselves must be thought to be so frequently gliding over the surface of all stagnant waters. By what extraordinary turn is it brought about, might a naturalist observe, that such surprising revolutions should happen in these little oceans, as a total disappearance of one species followed by the almost immediate succession of another; and that in a manner so sudden and unexpected, that I know not whither they are retired, or what new forms they may have assumed. If they die, does a whole race perish toge-

ther, without any known cause? or if they have taken any new form, how is it that I see none of them altering, just alter'd, or expanding their little wings upon these waters, wherein I lately saw so many millions in an aquatic state? if it is possible for them to become flying insects in a manner totally invisible, why do not these new parents again deposit their spawn in the same waters, and give a succession of the late species, that has disappear'd? The element is not unfit for a new progeny, since other kinds succeed in it; nay I can transport from neighbouring infusions some of the same specific animalcules into these abandon'd infusions, and they will live. Nor yet has the generation of this species any peculiar season which confines it: A fresh infusion of the same animal or vegetable substance I apply'd before, will give me again in a little time the very kind I am enquiring after, and that as often as I think proper to add new matter. Thus might any naturalist have reason'd, who had observ'd these animalcules with some attention; and been gradually conducted to doubt of their supposed origin from flying insects, or eggs transported by the winds.

17. But there is yet a severer difficulty, that springs from the consideration of paste-eels: these animals, Mr. James Sherwood and I, by performing a kind of cesarean operation upon them, had the pleasure to observe were viviparous; and the *Royal Society*, about the latter end of 1743, or beginning of 1746, did us the honour to give attention to the discovery, when Mr. Sherwood's paper was read, and the experiments exhibited at one of its meetings. I need not repeat what was at that time, or has been since observed, where the multiplication from one eel once rose to 106. It

is f
anim
quer
rive
perf
chan
state
of th
porte
much
sist o
dry l
ence
perm
The
a ma
ter,
heate
fition
may
that
abled
observ
questi
of gr
the st
learn
of m
know
to ste
establ
this fu
ing to
have
cessary
severa
my c
light.
I am
of the
my fri
and c
with
observ
London
gave m
in his
some
saw;
was, t
all ham
adherin

is sufficient to observe, that these animalcules must thence consequently be thought to have arrived at their ultimate state of perfection; no longer liable to change, or to live in any other state; too weighty, even the least of them, to be buoy'd up or transported through the air, and too much of the aquatic kind to subsist out of water, or to travel over dry land, as I have often experienced, and any gentleman may, by permitting the water to evaporate. The question therefore is, how; in a mass from the clearest spring-water, and the purest wheat-flour, heated as intently as the composition will admit, these animalcules may be generated? it is not but that I think myself sufficiently enabled, by my experiments and observations, to answer all these questions, and perhaps many more of greater importance; but I have the strong prejudice of near two learned centuries, and the opinions of men of much more extensive knowledge and parts than myself, to stem and get over, before I can establish my own sentiments upon this subject; and therefore am willing to hope I shall not appear to have chosen a tedious and unnecessary circuit, in tracing out the several steps I have taken, to place my conduct in a more rational light. I must further observe, that I am oblig'd, previously to any of these thoughts or discoveries, to my friend Mr. Hill, who translated and commented upon *Theophrastus* with so much applause, for two observations, made while I was at London; upon a seed-infusion he gave me, and the Semen of a dog in his own house, which I, and some other friends of the Society, saw; a peculiarity singular enough was, that the animalcules seem'd all hamper'd, and in some measure adhering by their supposed tails,

struggling as it were with a kind of oscillatory motion to disengage themselves, and not advancing at all progressively. The consequence of this observation, which sufficiently hinted that they were then nascent, and that their tails were no members given them by nature to steer or swim withal, yet then escaped our notice; and was not plainly clear'd up, till other similar and more distinct observations upon this class of animalcules occur'd some considerable time after.

18. It is now time to observe how much I am obliged to Mr. de Buffon's penetration, who first engaged me in this enquiry, by his ingenious system, which he was pleas'd to read to me, and at the same time express'd his desire I should pursue it, before I had myself any thoughts of it, or any one experiment had been try'd. He had been long dissatisfied with the opinion of pre-existent germs in nature; and he and Mr. *Maupeituis*, president of the academy of sciences at Berlin, had often discours'd together upon the subject. We have several hints of the dissatisfaction in a little book, published by Mr. *Maupeituis* himself upon this question at Paris, before my arrival there; in short, it was by general reflections, and some other consequent thoughts, that Mr. de Buffon was conducted to frame his system of organical parts. These he supposed, by coalition, to constitute the *prima Stamina* of all animal and vegetable bodies, simple, uniform, common to all, and consequently to be found in a certain quantity in every portion of food, aliment, or nutritive juice; and from thence to be digested, and when the subject became adult, secreted, and strained, for the formation of the seed of every plant and animal; and in this fluid or substance to be consequently found in such abundance. He further supposed these organical parts to be moving when disengaged,

living in appearance, and gifted with certain organs, but extremely simple in their composition; being perhaps little more than elastic springs, more or less compress'd, more or less diversified in the direction of their force. He thought the calamary machines I observed some time ago to be strong proofs of his opinion; and the spermatie animalcules to be machines, or organical parts like these.

19 For my own part, I was then, as I had been before, so far of his opinion, as to think there were compound bodies in nature, not rising above the condition of machines, which yet might seem to be alive, and spontaneous in their motions; such as the calamary machines would certainly appear, if they were rendered so diminutive as to conceal their mechanism, and such I then suspected the spermatie animals to be: for motion in general was but an equivocal argument, and did not necessarily imply life in the common acceptation of that term. When, for a further proof, I instanced Mr. Hill's seed-infusion, wherein many bodies were seen to move in a manner very different from atoms in a fermenting liquid, and yet not so seemingly spontaneous as microscopical animalcules; he added, that in his system it must be so; that these were detached organical parts, and that the seeds, and particularly the germs of seeds in plants, must necessarily abound with them more than any other substances. Thus did our enquiry commence upon seed-infusions, from a desire Mr. de Buffon had to find out the organical parts and I, if possible, to discover which among these moving bodies were strictly to be look'd upon as animals, and which to be accounted mere machines. In the course of this paper I shall be as exact as possible, in philosophical justice. Whatever experiments or discoveries are to be ascribed to Mr. de Buffon, were

the result of his directions, or jointly made with him, I shall so specify, that they may appear distinguished from all those others I made at home. The four first infusions, among them one of almond-germs carefully pick'd out from between the two lobes and kernel, I mixed up at my own lodgings, and then closed them in phials with corks. The observations that occurred, where, first, a separation or digestion of the parts of these substances, and a continual flying off of the most volatile. These obscured my glasses at every instant, and, according to the mixtures, yielded a fetid or an agreeable odour; particularly that of the almond germs, one strongly spirituous. Eight days after they had been infused, I began to perceive a languid motion in some of the seed-particles, that before seemed to be dead; such as gave me encouragement to prosecute my enquiry. It was visible, that the motion, tho' it had then no one characteristic of spontaneity, yet sprung from an effort of something teeming as it were within the particle, and not from any fermentation in the liquid, or other extraneous cause. A distinct atom would often detach itself from others of the same or less dimensions; and whilst these others remained absolutely unmoved, advance progressively for the space of eight or ten of its own diameters, or move in a little orbit, then fall off languid, rest between two others, and detach itself again and again, with a continuation of the same phenomena. The consequences of these were obvious, the motion was not spontaneous; for these atoms avoided no obstacle, nor had any other characteristic of spontaneity. It was not from any commotion in the fluid, fermentation or the flying off of volatile parts; because a large atom would frequently move and detach itself from a much less absolutely quiescent; they did not seem to be enaïcent em-
bryo

bryo
any ex
had b
they
mond
20.
de Buff
amin'd
second
then it
infusio
conting
a week
take th
more
inspect
sult of
then it
stopp'd
the ex
about
sions sw
atoms,
ously ac
of a m
half a
persuad
multitud
seem'd
ing lan
served
compar
had bro
menfe
active a
began to
tween a
bodies;
ing at t
terwards
and the
posed to
to be p
fluids, b
ciples, r
lamary
dreds, t
swimming
the fish
contrary
scopical
character

bryo animals, from a deposition of any extraneous spawn; for the phials had been closed with corks; nay they were the very seed, or the almond germ particles themselves.

20. These same observations Mr. de Buffon made himself; for we examin'd these infusions together a second time at his own house; and then it was that he order'd 15 seed-infusions to be made up, which we continued regularly to examine twice a week, till I propos'd to him to take them home, and follow them more closely by a daily or hourly inspection, if necessary. The result of our first observations was, that tho' the phials had been close stopp'd, and all communication with the exterior air prevented, yet, in about fifteen days time, the infusions swarm'd with clouds of moving atoms, so small, and so prodigiously active; that tho' we made use of a magnifier of not much above half a line focal distance, yet I am perswaded nothing but their vast multitude render'd them visible. It seem'd therefore as if the first seeming languid particles we had observed vast in their dimensions, if compared with those we now saw, had broke and divided into this immense multitude of microscopical active atoms. Then it was that we began to lay down a distinction between animated and mere organiz'd bodies; which, tho' far from being at this time groundless, yet afterwards proved to be false. These, and the spermatic animals, we suppos'd to be of the latter kind; and to be produc'd in their respective fluids, by a coalition of active principles, much as I had seen the callamary machines form'd by hundreds, tho' absolutely detach'd, and swimming at liberty in the milk of the fish; whilst we thought on the contrary, that the ordinary microscopical animalcules, with strong characteristics of spontaneous mo-

tion and animation, were to be class'd among animals, and imagin'd them to proceed from parent individuals of their own species. It was not till some time after this, that determin'd to convince myself and others, without any possibility of doubt, whether these moving atoms were really produc'd from without, or from the very substance infus'd: I discover'd all the common microscopical animalcules, the spermatic ones not excepted, were to be rang'd in the same class, and that their generation was very different from that of all other animated beings.

21. For my purpose therefore, I took a quantity of mutton-gravy hot from the fire, and shut it up in a phial, clos'd up with a cork so well masticated, that my precautions amounted to as much as if I had seal'd my phial hermetically. I thus effectually excluded the exterior air, that it might not be said my moving bodies drew their origin from insects, or eggs floating in the atmosphere. I would not instil any water, lest, without giving it as intense a degree of heat, it might be thought these productions were convey'd through that element. Seeds of plants were for this reason improper, because they might have been judg'd to have been previously adhering to these plants or seeds: I neglected no precaution, even as far as to heat violently in hot ashes the body of the phial; that if any thing exist'd, even in that little portion of air which fill'd up the neck, it might be destroy'd, and lose its productive faculty. Nothing therefore could answer my purpose of excluding every objection, I better than hot roast-meat gravy secur'd in this manner, and expos'd for some days to the summer-heat; and as I was determin'd not to open it, till I might reasonably conclude, whether,

whether, by its own principles, it was productive of any thing, I allow'd sufficient time for that purpose to this pure unmix'd quintessence, if I may so call it, of an animal body. From this time I take corruption entirely in a philosophical sense, for the rising of a dead substance, by a new kind of vegetation, into life; and no axiom, how much soever it may have been exploded, is more true than that of the antients, *Corruptio unius est Generatio alterius*; though they drew it from false principles, and so established it as to render generation equivocal, and never penetrated sufficiently into nature by microscopes, to discover this class of beings, that are neither generated nor generate in the common way, yet furnish a key to lead to the generation of all others. My phial swarm'd with life, and microscopical animals of most dimensions, from some of the largest I had ever seen, to some of the least. The very first drop I used, upon opening it, yielded me multitudes perfectly form'd, animated, and spontaneous in all their motions: And thus was I obliged to abandon not only the notion preconceived of a distinction to be made in this class of animals, between those that appear'd under a sensible angle in the microscope, and the atomical ones; but even that hypothesis also which I had advanc'd as probable, in the little essay I published in 1745. that spermatic animals were no more than multitudes of such machines as those of the calamary; for now it was plain of what kind they were, and whence they derived their origin.

22. I shall not at this present time trouble you with a detail of observations upon three or four scores of different infusions of animal and vegetable substances, posterior to these upon mutton-gravy;

all which constantly gave me the same *Phenomena* with little variation, and were uniform in their general result: These may better appear at length upon some other occasion; let it suffice for the present to take notice, that the Phials, closed, or not closed, the water previously boiled or not boiled, the infusions permitted to teem, and then placed upon hot ashes to destroy their productions, or proceeding in their vegetation without intermission, appeared to be so nearly the same, that, after a little time, I neglected every precaution of this kind, as plainly unnecessary. I take no notice yet of their manner of being generated and generating; in relating these discoveries, as I believe I shall be more intelligible, if I follow the order of time: It is a justice moreover I owe both to Mr. *de Buffon* and myself; for some were made by him alone, some by me and some of them in concert together: his system, the detail of his system, his experiments, my own discoveries, my thoughts in consequence of these discoveries; all these were reciprocally communicated; we made a secret of nothing to each other. Thus where one truth seems to lead to, or is the natural consequence of another, it will be easy, from the order I have observed, to see how much I have been obliged to his penetration and foresight. But this will yet appear more distinctly, when our several essays upon this subject shall appear; and in the second volume of his natural history, which will very soon be published, I must declare for a fact, that all which precedes his accounts of the experiments, begun March 16. N. S. of this present year 1748, was previous either to his own experiments or mine, and was read to me by himself.

POETRY.

[To be continued.]

P O E T R Y.

The LAST GUINEA.

POOR relief of my once known yellow
 store, (more?)
 Must thou be chang'd, and I have gold no
 To earn thee, oft I've exercis'd my brain,
 Small the reward, but grateful was the
 pain;
 Thou hast reliev'd the troubles of the day,
 And stoth'd my soul whilst I in slumbers
 lay;
 In storms at sea, and journeys on the land,
 I had a friend whilst I could thee command;
 I've prov'd thy guide; and thou my ready
 guard, (hard)
 And that we now should part, is wondrous
 Thou art a *Charles*---he was a gen'rous
 man,
 But much he suffer'd e'er his reign began;
 May that to me a change of fate portend,
 May days of want in Years of plenty end;
 The image bears the greatness of his mind,
 It seems to smile, and labour to be kind:
 Here on this side you boast the herald's
 part,
 But that's no cordial to a poor man's heart;
 Here lion's couch, and there a lion roars,
 Men rage in want, and are serene in stores;
 No fading thing in greatness can endure,
 Who's rich to day, to morrow may be
 poor,
 The harp there bends its melancholy strings,
 Ah! musick sadness to the thoughtful
 brings.
 You guineas are good-natur'd easy folks,
 Your principle no company provokes;
 You have no conscience, tho' an human
 shape;
 Are single dumb, but rattle in a heap:
 You come with pleasure, and depart with
 pain,
 As lovers meet, and take their leave again;
 You court the worthless, and neglect the
 best, (rest)
 As fools are most by flatter'ing knaves ca-
 They keep you best, who least can you em-
 ploy, (enjoy)
 As Eunuchs guard the fair they can't
 When most secure, you frequently are stole,
 As accidents our purpos'd joys controul;
 Of every Virtue you supply the place,
 Wit to the mind, and beauty to the face.
 When thou art chang'd, exert for me thy
 pow'r,
 In dreds a guinea ne'er essay'd before;
 The world you know, each old acquaint-
 ance find,
 Search every treasure, gather every friend;
 Till shining bright with thousands in thy
 train,
 Thou com'st triumphant to my purse again;

If monarch-like you bring attendant bands,
 Thy praise shall echo from my busy hands,
 And when whole heaps uncelebrated lie,
 You shall be sung in verse that ne'er can
 die.

Alas! this lecture can't my pains abate,
 They still encrease, as I thy power relate;
 Sure, of my grief thou feel'st a friendly
 share,

While thus I sigh and on thy colour stare;
 Thy sympathy I see, thy brightness fails,
 And dimness o'er thy radiance now pre-
 vails.

'Tis thy compassion hinders thee to melt,
 Since want, alas! would then too soon be
 felt.

Tho' in fine artists seldom you delight,
 And hate the poets with a mortal spite;
 (An antient plaint! deduc'd from time to
 time,

By the worst right, hereditary rhyme;
 Yet now as conscious of my anxious pain,
 Thou pity tak'st, and gladly wouldst re-
 main:

Now nature calls, and that's a firm decree,
 Then, precious piece, once more adieu to
 thee;

Ah! bring a dram—the sympathizing glass
 Trembles like me, and seems to share my
 case;

Pleasure, farewell, my guinea I deplore,
 Who would not mourn, when he has gold
 no more?

O! may we meet in more auspicious
 times, (nious chimes)
 When gold on gold shall strike harmo-
 A sweeter sound than sympathizing
 rhimes.

We'll share the joys of a more blissful state,
 And wonder at the various turns of fate;
 Fortune with fortune pleasantly compare,
 Experienc'd grow, and feast in purer air.
 These silver shillings with less lustre shine,
 Pale as my lips, few days will they be mine,
 Ah! then what shall my Pockets fresh re-
 cruitt,

To pay for Lodging, and a half-worn suit?
 Keep me from jail, be drink of ev'ry sort,
 A slice of beef, sometimes a pint of port?
 (Misers may quaff the foul insipid beer,
 Nectar alone, a poet's soul can cheer;
 Like *Hercules*, by an immortal toil,
 Give that rude monster, poverty, the foil;
 And (if the fates should disregard my
 pray'rs)

At least, a pipe afford, to whiff away my
 cares!

But now 'tis time that I begin to fave,
 For wine to silver is a liquid grave;
 And when no gold a poet's pocket lines.
 'Tis criminal to taste the juice of vines;

All

All money chang'd the less by changing
grows,
And thro' our hands with silent waiting
flows;

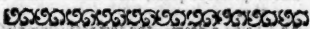
Like mercury, when pour'd upon the floor,
Each stroke divides, and multiplies the store;
Methinks I see these silver friends turn few,
And half-pence them, as they the gold
pursue;

Already crowns to shillings have giv'n a place
And these assume the guinea's splendid
grace;

Whilst one remains I will not quite despair,
Hope after hope shall still relieve my care;
And when they're spent, as dubious of my
doom;

I'll ev'n think what's of ev'ry piece become.
So men in health ne'er mind how time de-
cays,

Nor what consumes the treasures of their
Till ebbing Life is to the lowest wrought;
When forms of horror rise in ev'ry thought;
And in dark shades Eternity appears,
One hour, one moment's worth a length of
years;
In pangs the precious minutes pass they
And dreading what's to come, would fain
their days renew.



HORACE *Lib. IV. Ode 7. Imitated.*

THE snows are gone, and genial spring
once more

Bids the green leaf expand, and clothes
the mead,

Whilst the proud floods that erst disdain'd
a shore,

Their silver trains within their channels
With naked charms beneath the tepid sky,
The nymphs and graces head the figur'd
maze;

Hours, days, years ages warn us as they fly,
To mark the changing state of human
race,

Soft Zephyrs breath unhinds the frozen
And Summer treads upon the heels of
spring;

Next Autumn comes, with various plenty
And last slow winter spreads his dropping
wing;

Luna her monthly loss can soon supply:
But we, alas! must mingle with the
dead,

Where good *Æneas, Terminus, Ancus* lie,
Reduc'd to crumbling dust and empty
shade.

Who knows if heav'n, propitious to thy
Will to this last adjoin another day?

And what thou still art scraping for thy
beir,

May slip his greedy hands, and fly away.

For when thou once art past the Stygian
lake,

And *Minos* has pronounc'd th' impartial
Nor birth nor eloquence can bring thee
back,

Nor heav'n-born piety unseal the tomb,
Ev'n to release the chaste *Hippolitus*
From hell's black shades *Diana* strives in
vain;

Nor can the strength of mighty *Jove's*
His dear *Piritheus* from th' infernal chain.

Lady ANN's Epitaph, a famous For- tune-Teller in Westminster, lately deceased.

HERE lies the corps of Lady Ann.
Blame her who list, and praise who
can;

Tho' skill'd in deep Astrology,
She cou'd not read her destiny.
In her observe each creature's lot,
And mend thy manners, master *Scott*.
Sure as thou didst her coffin make
So death thy doom shall undertake.

Dec. 12, 1750.

On Marshal Count Saxe's being denied a Burial in France, on account of his dying a Lutheran

SAXE to that Law submits his mortal
frame:

Which treats alike the victor and the
And while his glorious deeds might altars
claim,
Thanks to our idle whims he wants a

The Country Restor.

A Single Church, not large but neat,
A people rather good, than great;

No organ-pipes, but those of speech,
To bury Christians, read and preach;

As income easy tax'd, and clear;
A round two hundred pounds a year;

The Tythe well paid, without law-strife,
A decent, kind, indulgent wife,

Not full of tongue, nor proudly bred,
A partner true to marriage-bed;

A dame that seeks no plays nor balls,
Such dames are apt to catch their falls;

If any children, one or two,
In temper good, in duty true;

A strong-built house, with orchard fair,
And apple-crops, autumnal cheer;

our City

A garden
And into
A walk
To walk
An arbor
Old Bak
A pleas
To medi
A poultr
A trusty
A turn-
To roast
For now
And wh
A dairy-
A pond
Or water
When re
A neigh
That—
Of humo
That o'e
For when
Of count
Some nei
Who sco
That wo
Yet keep
That lov
And in m
Enough
Let this
A table
Of mutt
A pile of
A plate
A pipe
To hit th
A cup of
And foun
With nat
Some un
To give
When th
A scholar
That kno
Or gamm
To rattle
For fear
Should sei
With par
To preach
To search
Tho' wro
To read
And ferm
Against t
Without
For if the
They'll p

* A la
flan's Cbu
Vol.

A garden cloath'd with greens and fruits,
 And intermix'd with other roots ;
 A walk with turf, or gravel laid,
 To walk, or smoke, in sun or shade ;
 An labour-bench to sit and read
 Old *Baker's* chronicles, or *Speed*,
 A pleasant study with sunshine
 To meditate on page divine ;
 A poultry breed, a fruitful sow,
 A trusty cur, a well-milch'd cow,
 A turn-spit dog, a tabby cat,
 To roast the joint, and catch the rat ;
 For now and then 'tis roast-meat day.
 And who can sleep where vermin play ?
 A dairy-room for cream and cheese ;
 A pond to swim the ducks and geese,
 Or water dapple's dirty shoes,
 When rector returns from reading news ;
 A neighbouring clergy, kind and free,
 That——give and take civility ;
 Of humour good, or mirth and sense,
 That o'er a glass some wit dispense ;
 For where's the crime to meet and prate
 Of country-news, or tricks of state ?
 Some neighbouring gent of goodly worth,
 Who scorns to boast of wealth or birth,
 That won't assume the courtier's frown,
 Yet keep above the surly clown ;
 That loves his country, king and church,
 And in no dues the parish lurch ;
 Enough to keep a maid and man,
 Let this be *Dick*, and that be *Nan* ;
 A table sleek, one honest dish
 Of mutton, veal, or fowl, or fish,
 A pile of sallad, fresh and green,
 A plate of fruit, just pick'd, and clean ;
 A pipe and box of *Wesley's* * best,
 To hit the Tooth of smocking guest,
 A cup of hearty nut-brown ale,
 And sound *Oslober*, smooth, not stale,
 With native cider, strong and fine,
 Some unbrew'd port, and mountain wine,
 To give my friend and patron both
 When they vouchsafe to visit cloth :
 A scholar, christian, and divine,
 That knows no hark in whist or wine ;
 Or gammon-table (parson's play)
 To rattle off a gloomy day,
 For fear of hyppo, sad disease,
 Should seize the nerves, and spirits tease ;
 With parts enough from God above,
 To preach the truth in gospel love ;
 To search good books, both old and new,
 Tho' wrote by *Roman*, *Greek*, or *Jew* ;
 To read with taste both verse and prose,
 And sermons of himself compose,
 Against the atheist, pope, and *Turk*,
 Without purloining *Barrow's* work ;
 For if the parish smells a thief,
 They'll play the same in hay and sheaf,

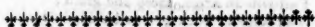
* A late famous tobaccoist near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, London.
 Vol. II.

And joke the priest with this home-bread ;
 We rob the living, you the dead.
 Thus the state-parties clash and jar,
 And play fine arts for peace or war ;
 Tho' *Will* and *Bob*, the garter'd knight,
 Can't yet agree who governs right,
 To get the staff is all the strife,
 A staff that seldom lasts for life ;
 My pastoral staff is still the same,
 Let who will set the premier game.
 Tho' state-disputes are reigning still,
 'Twixt Britain's *George*, and Spain's Don *Phil*.

My parish peace is all my care,
 My *Gibraltar* is settled there ;
 My congress meets in vestry floor.
 To fix the rates of church and poor ;
 My plenipo's are farmers twain,
 Full wife in acres, sheep and grain ;
 The price of stocks, that bubble bite,
 Which rise at morn, and sink at night,
 That shifting tide which ebbs and flows
 At every mail, as *Europe* goes,
 Affects me not with rise or fall,
 The price of corn is all in all.
 Let my small substance, round and sound,
 Consist of some few hundred pounds,
 Laid up, or out, no matter white,
 To help old age, or leave my heir ;
 For ancient priests, like turnspit breed,
 Are slighted most, when most they need ;
 Debarr'd their dues, and half forgot,
 Abus'd, and valued not a jot ;
 Whence prudent parsons think it best
 To keep some guineas in a nest,
 As magazine of useful store,
 To buy new books, or help the poor ;
 To set a son or daughter out,
 Or curate pay in day of gout ;
 With this fair competence of life,
 Exempt from city smock or strife,
 I'll run no risk, I'll break no bounds,
 Nor cheat the world with half compounds ;
 I'll fear no rapping duns at door,
 Because I'll seldom run in score.
 Wife *Angus* with is all I crave
 From this kind moment to my grave ;
 Enough, few friends, old books, good wife,
 An easy and a healthful life ;
 May I thus live in peace and sense,
 With spirits free, and innocence,
 And breathe fresh air on wholesome hill,
 To save the charge of doctor's bill,
 Below grand wealth, above sad want,
 I envy not great *Will* of *Cant*.
 Nor king himself, nor queen so fair,
 That glorious view, that royal pair :
 Yet still I'll love great *George's* line,
 It best becomes each true divine ;
 Who knows, but either king or queen
 May turn the rector to a dean ?
 But what are deans but belly-struts,
 Like puddings black, fat, blood, and guts ?
 Besides

PARSON
 PRAY

Besides I want court chaplain's face.
 I can't bow low to lord in place;
 Let me in free plight sit me down
 Plain rector of a country-town,
 With parsonage fat, tho' body lean,
 With stomach good, and conscience clean,
 Not stain'd with simony, nor vice,
 Nor brib'd to vote at court for price;
 Let me act fair, with peace within,
 An enemy to none but sin;
 A friend to all, a slave to none,
 A friend to gospel laws and throne;
 Each Sunday teach the children plain,
 The noted laws of God and man,
 To live and chant as saints above,
 In bonds of universal love,
 Till nature gives this life release,
 And limits time to die in peace.



AN EPI TAPH.

HERE *Mira* lies! tho' no stone
 marks the place,
 With long detail of her illust'ous race;
 No venal bard, in elegiac rhimes,
 Records her virtue to succeeding times;
 Yet she shall live, when fun'ral trophies
 fade,
 And the pale bust stands mould'ring in the
 shade;
 Secur'd by friendship blazon'd on each heart,
 Her name, like myrrh will fragrancy im-
 part!
 Virtue and nature lent her ev'ry charm
 That could the judgment please, or passions
 warm;
 Death, tho' a tyrant, sigh'd to give the blow,
 And own'd perfection was no more below.



Ode to the Reverend and Learned Dr.
 Webster, occasioned by his Dialogues
 on Anger and Forgiveness. By
 Mr. Smart.

I.

'T WAS when th' omniscient creative
 pow'r
 Display'd his wonders by a mortal's hand,
 And delegated at th' appointed hour,
 Great *Moses* led away his chosen band;
 When *Isaac's* host, with all their stores,
 Past thro' the ruby-tinctur'd crystal
 shores,
 The wilderness of waters and of land:
 Then persecution rag'd in heav'n's own
 caufe, (fringe,
 And right on neighb'ring kingdoms to in-
 Strict justice for the breach of nature's
 laws,
 Strict justice, who's full sister to revenge,

The legislator held the scythe of fate,
 Where'er his legions chanc'd to stray,
 Death and destruction mark'd their
 bloody way;

Immoderate was their rage, for mortal was
 their hate.

II.

But when the king of righteousness arose,
 And on the illumin'd East serenely smil'd,
 He shone with meekest mercy on his foes
 Bright as the sun, but as the moon-beams
 mild;
 From anger, fell revenge, and discord
 He bad war's hellish clangor cease,
 In pastoral simplicity and peace,
 And shew'd to men that face which *Mojah*
 cou'd not see.

III.

Well hast thou, *Webster*, pictur'd christian
 love,

And copied our great master's fair design,
 But slyd envy would the light remove,
 Or croud thy portrait in a nook malign--
 The Muse shall hold it up to popular view--
 Where the more candid and judicious few
 Shall think the bright original they see
 The likeness nobly lost in the identity.

IV.

Oh hadst thou liv'd in better days than
 these,

E'er to excel by all was deem'd a shame,
 Alas! thou hast no modern arts to please,
 And to deserve is all thy empty claim.

Else thou'dst been plac'd, by learning, and
 by wit,

There, where thy dignify'd inferiors sit--

Oh they are in their generation wise,

Each path of interest they have sagely trod--

To live---to thrive---to rise---and still
 to rise--

Better to bow to men than kneel to God

V.

Behold! --- where poor unmanly'd merit
 stands, (pain;

All cold, and cramped with penury and
 Speechless thro' want, she rears th'implot-
 ing hands,

And begs a little bread, but begs in vain;
 While Bribery and Dulness, passing by,

Bid her, in sounds barbarian starve and die.

"Away, (they cry) we never saw thy
 name, (fame);

"Or in preferment's list, or that of

"Away---nor hete the fate thou'lt earn'd
 bewail, (for sale.

"Who canst not buy a vote, nor hath a soul

VI.

Oh indignation, wherefore wert thou given,
 If drowsy patience deaden all thy rage?--

Yet we must bear---such is the will of
 heaven;

And, *Webster*, so prescribes thy candid page.

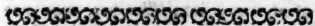
Then let us hear thee preach seraphick love,

Guide our digested thoughts to things above:

So

So our free souls, fed with divine repast,
(Unmiredful of low mortals mean em-
ploy)

Shall taste the present, recollect the past,
And strongly hope for every future joy.



*On the uncommon Advertisements that
have lately appeared in the LONDON
News-Papers.*

SOME advertise for horses, some for
wh—res,
Some for rich benefits, and fine-cures;
Here a lad-servant's wanted, *there* a lafe,
Houses, estates, an heir, and oft an afs;
But sure it is the oddest thing in life
A man should advertise to get a wife.



The Discontented SHEPHERD.

A Village youth, whose early Days un-
taught,
The force of reason, and the use of thought;
Retir'd, possess'd the balmy sweets of life,
Nor knew the curse of riches, or of strife;
His straw-crown'd cottage which his father
gave,

When age sustain'd him leaning o'er his
grave,
Was all his own, to this two orchards more,
To these his flock, and that was all his
store.

Enjoying these, his hours were transient ease,
And ev'ry morn the welcome dawn of peace.
Thus, liv'd *Palemon*, liv'd a happy swain,
Belov'd by all, by all that knew the plain:
Till *Discontent*, the plague of noisy towns,
The bane of scepters, and the curse of
crowns;

On some flow wind, a pois'nous blast com-
vey'd,

Found out the shepherd, found his peaceful
shade,

Breath'd her fell influence in his secret breast,
And spite of reason, rob'd him of his rest;
Ah chang'd *Palemon*! thrice ill-fated swain!
Whose thought increasing but increases pain.
No more the humble cottage can delight,
No more its rustick view enchants the sight;
The lambs, the tender ewes could please
before,

But tender ewes nor lambs affect him more;
No more the flute can charm, so often
play'd

In softly swelling notes beneath the
shade,
Or songs delight, tho' songs to *Celia*
made.

He flies not now by moon-light to the
green,

Plays with the nymphs, nor sings the *Fairy
Queen*;

His want he fees, his sleep is not so sound,
His sheep-skin bed lies hard upon the
ground,

His bread is coarse, his diet hardy food,
His pitcher's earth, his trenchers made of
wood;

How much unlike the side-board's shining
plate,

That waits on riches, and attends the great.
Abroad he goes, nor finds abroad content,
New scenes, new ills, on every side present.
A neighboring swain his fav'rite lamb has
found

Mid in the brook, and mid the willows
drown'd.

Here lies poor *Tray*, by some rough mastiff
tore,

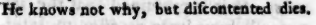
And here two dying ewes decrease his store
These griefs, tho' oft the shepherd's
common care,

Now seem too heavy, and too great to
bear,

Increase his pains, and aggravate despair.
Just by a spreading beech where oft he laid,
From sunny beams secure, beneath th' in-
dulgent shade,

Ev'n to these friendly boughs, a rope he
ties;

He knows not why, but discontented dies.



*EPITAPH on Dr. Keil, the late fa-
mous Astrologer. By the late Mr.
Christopher Pitt.*

Beneath this stone the world's just won-
der lies,

Who while on Earth had rang'd the spa-
cious skies;

Around the stars his active soul had flown,
And seen their courses finish'd e'er his
own;

Now he enjoys those Realms he could ex-
plore,

And finds that heav'n he knew so well
before.

He thro' more worlds his victory pursu'd,
Than the brave *Greek* could wish to have
subdu'd;

In triumph ran one vast creation o'er,
Then stop'd, — for nature could afford no
more.

With *Cæsar's* speed, young *Ammon's* noble
pride,

He came, saw, vanquish'd, wept, return'd,
and dy'd.

Almon

*Ammon, be-
liti.*

The HISTORY of our Own Times.

I Believe we may now be at free liberty to say, that the two powerful allied courts, of Vienna and Petersburg, are determin'd on the archduke of Austria being elected king of the Romans, as they have besides a certain majority of the electors, viz. Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Mentz, Trier, and Cologne; and it is said with some Degree of assurance, that even the potent principality of Hesse is in the same interest, and that the countenance of the German circles appear quite favourable, and when we add to this the ruling power over the whole, the imperial interest, every thing wears the aspect of success.

France, and Great Britain in this, as on all similar occasions, take different parties, but as the former has at present very little weight in Germany, so it is presumed that the latter will have little occasion to interfere, even should the French and Prussian power join, to disconcert this favourite scheme of the house of Austria, as we may then be at liberty to smile in peace and plenty, while the French are inhuming their men and money in the bowels of the empire. This may perhaps seem a flattering gale, as the house of Bourbon appears to some to have the direction, of the Ottoman power, and of Italy, and may, by throwing an army into the Netherlands, re-ignite the dying embers, and re-produce a general war; but when it is considered, that the Ottoman power is not of that efficacy as formerly, nor generally ruled by the same political maxims, that the balance of power in Italy is in the hands of a prince not very fond of Bourbon, although allied to one branch, and that Spain has neither pretension, or will to interfere in

this matter. The French bringing of an army into Flanders, may not have that disagreeable effect, which might be expected, were matters differently circumstanced. If Spain does not interfere, it is obvious enough that the king of the two Sicilies must not, and as to any other little princes, or the alarm given of the Venetians arming, it cannot signify much, while the king of Sardinia finds it his interest to be neuter, and the Austrian troops, on that side, are otherwise superior.

Thus reason the British ministry, and otherwise observe, that if the French fall into Flanders, as they naturally will, then may the Russian forces march into the empire, and those of the house of Austria into the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, the house of Brandenburg, will then find too great a power at home to contend with, as the Russians will first enter his dominions through Poland, and yet have, at all times, an ample sufficiency to guard their own on the side of Tartary, and of Sweden.

The event of things are indeed uncertain, but as the art of war is become a kind of mathematical science, it very rarely happens, but that the superior army carries all before it; and as it is upon a comparison of power clearly apparent, that the house of Austria, and its allies, outnumber the adverse side by near two hundred thousand regular troops, without any respect to Great Britain, it is more than probable, that the arch-duke will be peaceably crown'd, or the opponents of that scheme, act under great disadvantages.

It is upon these, and such like presumptions, that we hope to enjoy the calm of peace, should turbulent storms happen to rage on the continent,

ment, a
miniatur
creasing
we shall
in this
much m
mediate

The
have ev
bably th
but only
the bette
Lucia, v
more im
ly aban
induce u
is still o
Thun
of affairs
der of
may hap
French en
man war
disengag
these del
nists, an
to quit
hopes of
devoutly
ambassad
retire fr
leave, an
paring to
There is
gent per
burgh, o
nions.

An abstra

THE
ca
press of
accession
stors, ap
up a str
powers i
ly with
every thi
the least

ment, and while the *French* are diminishing their strength, and increasing their debts, it is hoped that we shall be lessening of ours. And in this may have a farther prospect much more pleasing than what immediately presents.

The *French*, we are informed, have evacuated *Tobago*, which probably they never did intend to settle, but only played that artifice upon us, the better to secure to themselves *St. Lucia*, which is to them of infinitely more importance, and will very likely abandon even that, if they can induce us to quit *Nova Scotia*, which is still of more importance to them. Thus much in the present situation of affairs, and the dread we are under of increasing the public debt, may happen to take place, but if the *French* entangle themselves in a *German* war, and we are either totally disengag'd, or only act by sea, all these designs of the *French* must vanish; and they not only be obliged to quit *St. Lucia*, but give up all hopes of *Nova Scotia*, an event most devoutly to be wish'd. The *Russian* ambassador has received orders to retire from *Berlin* without taking leave, and the *Prussian* envoy is preparing to leave *Petersburgh*. N. B. There is no *French* ambassador or agent permitted to reside at *Petersburgh*, or in that empress's dominions.

An abstract of the empress of Russia's declaration.

THE whole world knows how carefully her majesty the empress of all the *Russias*, after her accession to the throne of her ancestors, applied herself to the keeping up a strict friendship with all the powers in general, but principally with her allies, and to obviate every thing that might have caused the least alteration therein.

The court of *Prussia* must be convinced of it by many proofs, which its minister plenipotentiary at her imperial majesty's court has been an eye-witness of: but in order to know in what manner that court has corresponded with those testimonies of friendship, one need but reflect on the disagreeable incidents that have happened from time to time, particularly the several instances of disregard, and the great contempt shewn *M. Grols*, envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the empress. These motives have determined her imperial majesty to cause her ministry to declare to the minister plenipotentiary (*Wahrendorff*) what follows, that he may impart the same to his court.

The intention of the imperial court of *Russia*, in sending to that of *Prussia* some *Russian* soldiers of great stature, was not to make them perpetual slaves to *Prussia*, nor to deprive them of the liberty, of returning to their native country, when age and infirmities might oblige them to demand their discharge. The *Russian* court's complaisance on this occasion gave room to expect, that on the part of *Prussia* the return of those men to their own country would have been facilitated as much as possible. Nevertheless, the little regard paid to the representations and instances made in their favour, has been but too clearly perceived.

The pretext urged by the court of *Prussia* to colour their detention, as also that of other subjects of *Russia*, deserters, or men carried off by force, is, that no cartel is settled between the two courts. But this pretext has not the least appearance of right; never did the law of nations authorize any body to dispose supremely of another's subjects, nor to withdraw them from the obedience of their lawful sovereign.

The

The reasons that induced the empress to cause captain *Stackelberg* to be taken up and confined, who was born her subject, cannot but be allowed to be just, if one will but consider a little the enterprizes of that officer, which he himself confessed, and which no less concerned her imperial majesty than his own country. It cannot be conceived how the Prussian court, merely because that officer had been in the king's service, should pretend to exercise the *Lex Talionis* on the subjects of her imperial majesty that are yet in the same service, such as the lieutenants *Reutern* and *Kurfel*, who, in demanding their dismissal, have done nothing but what is warranted without exception by the usage and general practice of the military service.

Her imperial majesty often repeated her instances in favour of those unfortunate persons, in hopes that the Prussian court would at length acknowledge their innocence; and that, far from putting it in parallel with another man's crimes, it would rather protect those persons, and do them justice. But instead of the friendly condescension which there was reason to expect, the answer was, that the release in question could not be granted but upon condition of enlarging *Stackelberg*: From whence it should follow, that the liberty demanded by innocent persons must depend on the fate of a state criminal.

Tho' according to the custom generally received, every sovereign may recall his subjects from the service of a foreign power, and that the proclamations issued for that purpose are published afterwards in the gazettes; the publication of that which was issued for calling home the subjects of the empress, employed in the service of foreign powers, was not allowed in the Berlin gazette. *M. Grosz*, minister of her

imperial majesty at Berlin, therefore found himself under a necessity to notify, by letters, this general recall, to all the Russian subjects engaged in the service of his majesty the king of Prussia; in doing which, this minister only obeyed the precise orders of the empress his sovereign.

One could never have thought, that the court of Prussia would exceed the bounds of decency, and the law of nations, to such a degree, as was seen in the reproaches made by his excellency count *Podewils* to *M. Grosz*, demanding of him the reason why he corresponded with the king's officers; and then telling him he must forbear to do so for the future. And though there was sufficient reason to think that after such a step taken, the business would have rested there, yet count *Podewils* gave *M. Grosz* to understand, that the king having been informed this minister had wrote to captain *Mellin*, and to the two ensigns *Budberg*, his majesty wanted to know whether those letters were sent before or after the notice given him by his order; and that the king did not see how the Russian court could vindicate her proceedings in regard to this recall, as it was incompatible with the treaty of *Nystadt*. Nobody will doubt that it is lawful for a minister to notify the orders of his sovereign to his subjects in whatsoever place they may be found, especially after such a minister has been denied permission to acquaint them with these orders by the channel of the gazettes.

M. Grosz has done nothing but discharge the duties of his ministry, in communicating the recall to the empress's subjects; and as this recall cancels all other engagements, the empress's minister has not held correspondence with Prussian officers, but only with subjects of his sovereign.

The empress appeals to the impartial Judgment of all mankind, whether

whether
sian court
of nation
ed in all
say, wh
by force
of a so
their dis
and with
Whether
and to a
ters, tha
not conce
in the Pr
king wo
whether
contrary
sty's inte
of Nysta
one's ow
nister; w
racter, is
tions to a

Procee
friendly
judge, th
tended to
ship and a
jesty; and
by what

M. Gr
setting ou
the minist
Romans,
order to s
lately buil
dicted to
count *Pod*
unexpected
tween fri
conduct
imperial
was treat
contempt,
tainment
With a pr
viting all
per, after
let to trav
castle, in c
de la Pueb
as if it wer

whether this proceeding of the Prussian court, is warrantable by the law of nations, or by the customs observed in all polished courts? That is to say, whether it be lawful to retain by force in one's service the subjects of a foreign power, who demand their discharge in the usual manner, and with the formalities required? Whether it is lawful to confine some, and to assure others, by express letters, that the recall in question does not concern those who are engaged in the Prussian service, and that the king would answer for it? In fine, whether it is warrantable to put a contrary sense on her imperial majesty's intentions, as also on the treaty of Nyftadt, and to interrogate, by one's own authority, a publick minister; who, by virtue of his character, is not accountable for his actions to any one but his sovereign.

Proceedings so unusual between friendly powers, made the empress judge, that the court of Prussia intended to renounce entirely the friendship and alliance of her imperial majesty; and this seems to be confirmed by what has happened since.

M. Grofs being on the point of setting out for Potzdam, along with the minister of the emperor of the Romans, and the lord Hyndford, in order to see the castle of Sans-Soucy lately built, that journey was interdicted to him alone, by a letter from count Podewils, and in a manner as unexpected as it is unpractised between friendly courts. The same conduct was observed towards her imperial majesty's said minister, who was treated with the most stinging contempt, on occasion of an entertainment given at Charlottenbourg. With a premeditated design, in inviting all the other ministers to supper, after the play was over, he was let to traverse all the garden of the castle, in company with the marquis de la Puebla, the emperor's minister, as if it were to nettle him the more

by the return of the latter; besides that, the harbinger of the court, charged to invite all the foreign ministers to the ball and to the supper, did invite M. Grofs to the ball only, probably with a view to mortify this minister, and let him see in what contempt he was held at the Prussian court.

In consideration of all that has been related above, from whence one may reasonably conclude that the Prussian court no longer thinks itself obliged to continue to keep up the alliance and friendship that formerly subsisted between the two crowns, the empress enjoined her minister and councillor in chancery, Mr. Grofs, to set out immediately from Berlin, and repair as soon as possible to the court of her imperial majesty, without taking leave of the Prussian court; to the end that his person, as well as the character he is vested with, and especially the empress's high dignity, which is concerned in this affair, might not be exposed to farther slights and inconveniencies; what has already happened appearing to have filled up the measure.

Done at Peterburgh, December 4.
O. S.

Our domestic affairs since our last have principally turn'd on the old scheme of reducing the public interest, on the plan of the act of the last sessions of parliament, by paying off the unsubscribed *South-Sea* annuities, the method of doing it has been proposed by the directors to a general court the 10th, but there was no determination, it being publicly opposed and the argument critically canvassed; those for doing it on the directors plan, urged many seeming advantages resulting therefrom to the company. But their opponents appear'd of a different opinion, and as the following takes in the general reasoning on that head, we shall give it here for the consideration of

our

our readers, as it appears introduced by the following motto.

To the Proprietors of South-Sea Trading Stock.

This is my Plea, on this I rest my Cause,

What says my Council learned in the Laws?

POPÆ.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have notice in the Daily Advertiser of the 2d instant, that a general court will be held to-morrow at eleven o'clock at the South-Sea house on special affairs, 'tis hoped that every proprietor who regards the public welfare as well as the particular interest of this company, will, if possible, give his attendance.—

It is suspected that nothing less than a reduction of one per cent. per ann. of the interest on your capital at the end of seven years will be proposed,—provided you will generously furnish the public with money sufficient to pay off the nonscribing annuitants, in order to finish the great work of redemption.—

Many of you, (I may venture to say every one of you) have concluded, that the fund of the trading stock is not liable to be redeemed, until the new South-Sea annuities shall have been reduced by an actual payment, to a capital not exceeding 3,500,000 l. and I believe no one questioned your title to this exemption, till the scheme of reducing the interest of the other funds began to effect.—Then it was that some of your worthy constituents pleaded your cause, and supported their plea by quotations from an act of P—t, which I trust will never be violated. The act referred to divided into four equal parts (after the 24th of June, 1733—) the whole capital stock of

the South-Sea company then amounting to 14,651,103 l. 8 s. 1 d. Three fourths of which was converted into annuities, and the other 1-4th being 3,662,775 l. 17 s. 1 qr. to remain as a trading stock,—in a clause of which act are the following words, viz.

Provided always that from and after the said division and separation of the said present capital stock of the said company into annuities, and a trading stock; the fund of the said trading stock of the said company, or any part thereof shall not, without the consent of the said company, be liable to be redeemed by parliament, until the said new joint stock of South-Sea annuities shall have been reduced by redemption by parliament, to a capital or principal sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of 3,500,000 l.—

Let no man affirm that these words are an interpolation, or that they were not in the written bill.—'Tis enough that they are published by the greatest authority, which, together with other clauses in the same act, do sufficiently manifest the intention of the legislature, and will justify your rejecting any schemes that may be offered inconsistent with your present situation.

If it be considered that the same law which divided the old capital stock into annuities and trading stock, subjected the latter to the due and regular payment attending the former; and that in consequence the annuitants received 4. per cent. for a considerable time, while the trading stock divided only three and half per cent per annum.—I say if this circumstance be admitted for fact, can it be denied that the proprietors of South Sea stock have fairly purchased this exempting clause? Or could the intention of the legislature at that time be in the least doubtful?

The premiums given for South-Sea

Sea stock
war, c
rely'd
particu
call
pital,
from
(which
of the
sink t
who h
a call,
their s
when't
capital
The
seems t
tion,—
your m
again l
the sub
jaries a
fact; y
ing yo
off.

It is
as prese
faith ha
creditor
dence,
Englan
tries, a
est;—b
dication
der, for
council
before
in land
the wor
and that
paymen
delibera
my mon

A
There
offer'd
tribute
debate
VOL.

Sea stock since the conclusion of the war, demonstrate that the purchasers rely'd on the faith of p—t in this particular; and should you make a call only of 60 per cent. on your capital, it is more than probable that from thirteen and half premium, (which was the price at the shutting of the books) you will soon find it sink to par or under, since those who have not money to answer such a call, must load the market with their stock, as was lately the case, when the bank made a call on their capital stock, and circulation.—

The bare offering terms to you, seems to imply your right of exemption;—but if you are unanimous in your negative, South-Sea stock will again lift its head superior to any of the subscribed annuities:—And if juries are judges of law as well as of fact, you are in no danger of losing your premium by being paid off.

It is the glory of the late as well as present administration, that public faith has been kept with the public creditors.—Foreigners in this confidence, have placed their property in England, preferable to other countries, and at a lower rate of interest;—but the present drooping condition of all our funds, seems to indicate a general alarm.—No wonder, for if I must take opinion of council upon the sense of the words before I purchase in the stocks, as in landed estates.—If I am told the word redemption be equivocal, and that reducing the interest be a payment of the principal, I shall be deliberate and cautious in laying out my money on such securities.—

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

A Friend to PUBLIC CREDIT.

There likewise appears proposals offer'd to the proprietors which contribute essentially to illustrate the debate.

VOL. II.

PROPOSALS *most humbly offered to the Proprietors of South Sea Stock, by their most obedient Servant,*
A Proprietor.

AS the non-subscribed annuitants are liable to be paid off by the government, that the South-Sea company be impowered to open books at their house, for taking in subscriptions to the amount of the nonsubscribed old and new South-Sea annuities, after the rate of 31. 10s. per cent. per annum for seven years: after the expiration of which, at 31. per cent per annum, agreeable to the first subscription, the same to be paid at four different times of equal payment, viz.

First payment on or before Lady-day next. Second, on or before Midsummer. Third, on or before Michaelmas. Fourth and last, on or before Christmas.

2. That the 100,000 l. to be given the company by the crown of Spain, be subscribed for in the said annuities.

3. That the proprietors of South-sea stock, as well as the proprietors of the subscribed old and new South-sea annuities, have the preference of subscribing before all other persons; and in case the subscription should not be completed by them in six weeks after opening the books, then any person or persons whatsoever to subscribe, or the company to subscribe in their own corporal capacity what may remain unsubscribed; but the capital stock be kept sacred and untouched, at the rate of 41. per cent per annum for seven years, payable by the government, agreeable to act of parliament; after that time to be paid by them three per cent per ann. irredeemable by parliament, equal with the annuities; and as at the end of the said seven years the company will by this method, without diminishing their estate, be much better able to pay the proprietors one quarter

M

quarter

quarter per cent. per annum more, than they can by the scheme intended to be laid before the general court, would it not therefore be much more prudent and eligible to agree to these proposals, than to those of the court of directors.

To the Proprietors of the South Sea Stock.

Gentlemen,

AS a proprietor of South sea stock, greatly concerned in the event of our deliberations on the proposals now before us, and the steps we shall take consequent thereupon; it cannot, I apprehend, be thought impertinent in me to offer my Thoughts to you, fellow sharers with me in the benefit or mischief which may arise from our conduct. I have endeavoured as much as in me lies, to divest myself of all partiality, and to consider this affair as a by-stander would do; which I conceive is the only true way of judging, for if we make ourselves parties in any controvertible point (such is the frailty of human nature) I much fear the judgment of the wisest and best among us, may probably be extremely erroneous. I should have offered my sentiments on this matter at the general court on Thursday, but I was deterred from it, and put upon this method of communicating my thoughts to you, partly by a diffidence in myself from my being unused to speak in public, and partly by the temper of mind, I thought I observed you to be in at that court,

A proposal is made to us, by which the interest on our present capital is secured to us for seven years, at 4 per cent. upon this condition, that we take upon ourselves to pay off the unsubscribed old and new South Sea annuities, amounting to nearly two millions and one half. A method of putting this in execution is also laid before us by our court of directors, by which we shall be enabled not only to divide 4 per

cent. on our present capital, for 7 years, but also on a proposed increased capital of 33 1 3d per cent. and after the expiration of these seven years, a dividend of 3 1 4th per cent. may be continued on the whole increased capital, till paid off, with a small saving thereon. The money advanced by us to pay off these annuities, it must be acknowledged on all hands, is not lent on disadvantageous terms as the interest of money now stands.

But it may be said, it will not be worth our while, for the sake of any such proposed advantage, to consent to have our present capital reduced to an interest of 3 per cent. at the end of seven years; for we are at present secure of an interest of 4 cent. for these seven years, and probably for a longer term, by virtue of a clause in an act of the 6th of his present majesty. If that were so, and I thought ourselves thus secure, I should acquiesce, but let us examine this a little. The clause runs thus, Provided always that from and after the said division and separation of the said present capital stock of the said company into annuities and a trading stock, the fund of the said trading stock of the said company, or any part thereof, shall not without the consent of the said company, be liable to be redeemed by parliament, until the said new joint stock of South Sea Annuities shall have been reduced by redemption by parliament, to a capital or principal sum, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 3,500,000l.

These words it must be confessed are very strong in our favour, and the letter of the law is undoubtedly with us, for to call a reduction of interest a redemption by parliament, is a very strained construction, and which I own the words will not bear. Let us enquire a little into the spirit of this clause, and the occasion of it at the time it was made, coolly and impartially; and as I have done, I believe many others will change their opinions about it.

The divided called So trading trading large to not caring to risque trade or applied they mig stock in into ann from the liable to fit or bu the trade annuities. I thini was to on itself ing fund payment likewise capital other, be that mig payment annuities, duced by sum not the parli their ter of the ge prayer in the exc clause in of the compact the prop the nati (that l proprios nothing authoris venience priors. between the new that tin viding they the expedien

The whole South sea capital stock divided into two equal parts; one half called South sea annuities, and the other trading stock; the proprietors of the trading stock thinking their capital too large to be employed in trading, and not caring to play so deep a game, as to risque such a property to losses by trade or mismanagement of directors, applied to parliament, praying that they might have leave to divide their stock in manner following, viz. 3 1/2 into annuities to receive their interest from the government, without being liable to be advantaged by any benefit or hurt by any losses arising from the trade, on the same footing the old annuities then stood; and the other 1 1/2 into a trading stock, which 1 1/2 was to take all the debts and demands on itself. And as at this time the sinking fund was annually applied to the payment of the public debts, they likewise prayed, that as the trading capital was so small, compared to the other, being but about 3 1/2 half millions, that might stand exempted from such payments 'till the new South sea annuities, now to be erected, were reduced by redemption by parliament to a sum not exceeding 3 1/2 half millions, the parliament being willing to shew their tender care of, all the creditors of the government, complied with their prayer in every part, and granted them the exemption they required by the clause in question. This being the state of the case, it is evident, it was no compact between the legislature and the proprietors of the South sea stock, the nation received no benefit from it, (that being wholly confined to the proprietors) the parliament having nothing more to do with it, but to authorise such a division for the convenience and advantage of the proprietors. It was not even a compact between the proprietors of the stock and the new annuitants, for they were at that time the same individual men, dividing their own property in a way they thought most advantageous, and expedient to themselves.

Upon the commotions in Europe, the sinking fund was otherwise applied, and the Payment of the national debt consequently stop'd. When peace was re-establish'd, an opportunity was offered to the ministry to reduce the interest of the whole national debt to 3 per cent. after a term of years; they like watchful guardians of the publick, immediately seize this for the benefit of the nation in general, and so in effect pay a very large part of the national debt at one stroke.

Shall not the nation avail itself of this in its utmost extent? Would it not be a hardship upon the people of this kingdom, if the legislature's hands were tied up by a clause made at our desire, merely to serve us at that time when the national debt was in another course of payment? And would it be just or equitable in us to insist on this in the present case, which was not so much as dream't of at that time, or would certainly have been provided against if it had? Would not equity relieve a private man from such a bargain, (if it can be called one) when so far from a valuable consideration being given, no consideration was given at all? Will the legislature suffer itself to be so entangled and not relieve itself?

If the parliament should argue in this or some such manner, and be of opinion, that they could clear themselves of this difficulty, without any breach of the public faith, (and I must add as far as a man is at liberty to judge of the sense of parliament, on a point where no opinion was taken, this did seem to be the sense of parliament) we then should be in an unhappy and melancholy situation. I am perhaps too fearful, but if we should rely on this clause as on a sure entrenchment, I own I shall tremble for the event. I confess I am afraid my property will suffer by it.

Upon the whole, the consideration with me is not, whether we have this right or not, for let the sense of general courts be what it will, the sense of parliament must determine that point as

last, there and there only is our resource; but whether it is prudent in us to accept the terms offered us or not, or to apply for better, if they are to be obtained. But to reject all hastily, appears to me a very rash proceeding. It is running our heads against a wall, which, if it does not give away, will most certainly prove too hard for us, and we shall come off with scratch'd faces and broken pates at least. I flatter myself, you will for your own sakes reflect on this, and I hope to meet you in a serious disposition of mind, at our general court on Wednesday next, when this point is to be debated. It is said security is the bane of fools.

The method of putting this in execution most for our own advantage, whether we follow that already drawn up by our court of directors, or plan out another, is a subsequent consideration. The conduct of our court of directors in giving us the proposal and scheme of execution, and then leaving us entirely to ourselves without endeavouring to influence us, deserves our approbation, and not our censure. One warm gentleman indeed charged them in court with having used persuasions; but upon this expression being taken notice of, he soon recanted, and said he meant the scheme persuaded; if it did so, it was merely by the force of its utility, for it had no other assistance. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,
A Proprietor.

At the court several schemes and proposals were read, tending to shew the advantages that would accrue to the company by putting their unsubscribed stock, on the same footing with the subscribed, and after some debate it was agreed, that the proposals should be printed and sent to each proprietor: then the court adjourned to next Wednesday for further consideration. The principal speakers were, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Hethrington, Mr.

Alderman Baker, Mr. Da Costa, Sir James Creed, justice Beck, Mr. Legg, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Samburne.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DR. Micks, rector of Polworth in Suffex, presented to a prebendary in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.

Mr. Lee, to the vicarage of Newton Maslet in Berkshire.

— Hewlet, M. A. to the rectory of Basslet in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Benjamin Longley, to the living of Tong in Kent.

Mr. Thomas Sadler, to the vicarage of Monkwell in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Henry Parker, to the vicarage of Terling in Essex.

Mr. Thomas Wayte, to the rectory of Chipping-Ongar in Essex.

Tobias Croft, M. A. to the rectory of the Mediety of Linton of Yorkshire.

Mr. Carter, to the vicarage of Wenlock in Essex.

Dr. Jackson, made canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Carlisle.

Dr. James Webber, presented to the rectory of St. James's, in Lincoln.

Timothy Gibberd, M. A. to the rectory of Althorpe, in Lincolnshire.

Simon Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of St. Olave, in Southwark.

Richard Lyne, M. A. to the rectory of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire.

Sydney Aubert, M. A. to the rectory of St. James, otherwise Bladen, in Oxfordshire.

Stephen Bolton, B. D. to the rectory of Stalbridge, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOHNS Seabright, Esq; made captain, George Carr, Esq; cap-
tan

tain-lic
gent. s
foot-gu
Janu
in chie
room o
deceas
ceived
Lieut
captain
and M
regime
Nati
chief r
his maj
in Irel
Chae
puty li
Collin
tower
Mrs
keeper
valued
annum
Mrs
of Som
Mrs. C
John
and fl
Guern
Thos
regist
cery.
Will
specto
court o
hibited
room
Poyntz
H
Grosv
The
ford, t
Tho
Ely, E
of Wal
tue.
Sir
bart. t

tain-lieutenant, and — Monson, gent. ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards.

James Stuart, Esq; made admiral in chief of his majesty's fleets, in the room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knight, deceased, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood.

Lieutenant Wilkinson, made a captain, ensign Ellis, a lieutenant, and Mr Grant, an ensign in Wolfe's regiment of foot.

Nathaniel Clements, Esq; made chief ranger and game-keeper of all his majesty's parks, forests and chaces in Ireland.

Charles Rainsford, Esq; made deputy lieutenant, and Charles Henry Collins, Esq; major of his majesty's tower of London.

Mrs. Chudleigh, made house-keeper of Windsor-castle, a place valued at eight hundred pounds per annum.

Mrs. Briccoe, made housekeeper of Somerset-house, in the room of Mrs. Grosvenor, deceased.

John Merrot, Esq; made agent and storekeeper for the island of Guernsey.

Thomas Eld, Esq; made deputy register in the high court of chancery.

William Poyntz, Esq; made inspector of the prosecutions in the court of Exchequer concerning prohibited or uncouthed goods, in the room of the right hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; deceased.

MARRIAGES.

HON. Charles Moore, Esq; to miss Forbes, of Brookstreet, Grosvenor-square.

Thomas Whittall, M. D. of Oxford, to miss Hannah Pryor.

Thomas Carlton, of the isle of Ely, Esq; to miss Jane Compton, of Walthamstow, with 15000 l. fortune.

Sir John Morgan of Kinnerly, bart. to miss Jacobson, daughter of

Sir Jacob Jacobson; deceased, and niece to George Heathcote, Esq; late alderman and representative of this city.

Sir John Bosworth, knt. chamberlain of London, to miss Serle of Epfom.

Charles Edwards, of Linsfield, in Warwickshire, Esq; to miss Anne Gore.

DEAD.

REV. Mr. Bedford, near New-dewicke, in Leicesterthird.

Alexander Nash, Esq; a gentleman of a very plentiful fortune in Buckinghamshire.

Mrs. Jennyns, relict of James Jennyns, Esq; late of Hayes in Middlesex.

Right hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, marquis and baron of Rockingham, earl of Malton, and baron of Higham-Ferrers, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the West-riding of Yorkmire, custos rotulorum of the North-Riding, and knt. of the Bath.

Mrs. Grace Ridley, she was waiting woman to the late dutches of Marlborough.

Right hon. Stephen Poyntz, Esq; one of his majesty's most hon privy-council.

John Gascoyne, Esq; brother to Mr alderman Gascoyne.

Sir John Bingham, bart. who is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Bingham, bart. a minor.

Roger Harpur, Esq; formerly commander of the William and Mary yacht.

John Carew, of Camelford, Esq; one of the governors of the several hospitals in this city.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, lecturer of St. Peter's Cornhill.

Right hon. William Legge, earl and baron of Dartmouth, and vic. Lewisham.

Jonah Collins, at Havering in Essex, aged 112.

Right

Right hon. the earl of Sunderland, in France. He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son lord Strathnaver, about fifteen years of age, and now at Harrow-school.

Mr. John Merett, an eminent merchant in Tower-street.

Mr. Stephen Austen, an eminent bookseller in Newgate-street.

George Thompson, Esq; at Tottenham.

B-NER-PTS.

Edward Argles, of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, mercer.

William Burchett, of North-End, in the parish of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, dealer and chapman.

Isaac Bateman, of St George the Martyr, in the county of Surry, victualler.

Abraham Smith, of Rygate, in the county of Surry. distiller, grocer and chapman.

Thomas Saunders, of the city of Worcester, grocer.

John Blake, of the city of Winchester, in Southampton, stone-mason and chapman.

Nathaniel Kerfoot, of the Fleet-market, London, dealer and chapman.

Abraham Purdy, of St. Mary Rotherhith, anchor smith.

Charles Watkins, late of New-York, but now of London, merchant.

Alexander Scott, of Bush-lane in Cannon-street, London, merchant.

John Read, of St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields, mariner and merchant.

Jonathan Gamon, of the city of Chester, woollen-draper.

BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 15. to Jan. 15.

Christened	Males	630
	Females	586
	In all	1216
Buried	Males	946
	Females	1044
	In all	1990

Foreign BOOKS published in the Months of December and January 1750.

Naples.

DELLA via appia Ricónosciuta e descritta da Roma à Brundisi Lib. IV. di Francesco Maria Pratilli all' illustrissimo ed eccellentissimo signore il signor Conte D. Egidio Gaetano dell' Aquila d' Arragona de' duchi de Laurenzano Gentiluomo di Camera del re nostro signore. Folio.

Sienna. Storia del Vescovado della Città de Sienna, unita alla serie cronologica suoi Vescovi e Arcivescovi, fratta da scrittori ed antichi documenti, in parte non più prodotti alla luce; pubblicata sotto gli auspici del Em—Card. Silvio Valentini Gonzaga, Camerlengo di Santa Chiesa. dal Cavaliere Gio. Ant. Pecci, Patrizio Senese. Quarto.

Angers. Observation sur la route

de l'Ourague & son usage, par M. de Bousfée, Docteur Regent de la Faculté de Medecine d' Angers.

Lyons. Elements d' Hippiatricque, ou nouveaux principes sur la connoissance & sur la médecine des Chevaux; par M. Bourgelat, Ecuier du Roi, chef de son Academie établie à Lyon. Vol. I. Octavo.

Rouen. Abrégé de la vie des Saints pour tous les jours de l'année, accompagnée de réflexions, d'une courte aspiration pour obtenir la grace de les imiter. Par M. J***, 12mo. 2 Vols.

Paris. Histoire de la Noblesse du Comté Venaissin, d' Arignon, & de la Principauté d' Orange. Vol. 3 and 4. The first and second were published in 1743.

Curfus

Curfus
usum acc
Mouner,
in uniu
legio Ha
12mo.

Histoir
land, du
paye sous
the Germ
Zoo-gé
Es des
tier.

Recei
questions
port en la
guêtes
en cette C

Le pass
Autrichie
Veteris

numenta,
integra;
plebiscita,
libellorum
& testam
ere, mar
brana &
nr. Fo

L'Anti
& de la
M. l'Evê
Clergé Sé
dèles de
tion. Q

Poetiqu
Dames, e
12mo.

Histoir
Bourgogn

Domestica

THE
tu
sing eve
from the
A view
by way
mus d'W

Cursus Philosophicus ad Scholarum usum accommodatus, auctore Petro le Monnier, Philosophia Professore emerito in universitate studii Parenfis, in Collegio Harcuriano, cum fig. 6 Vols. 12mo.

Histoire naturelle de l'Isle de Groenland, du detroit de Davis, & d'autres pays sous le Nord. Translated from the German. 2 Vols. 1 welves.

Zoo-génèse ou génération de l'Homme & des Animaux, par le Sieur Gautier.

*Recueil d'arrêts rendus sur plusieurs questions jugées dans des procès de rapt, port en la Quatrième Chambre des Enquêtes. Par M**** Conseiller du Roi en cette Chambre. Quarto.*

Le passage du Var, ou l'Incurfion des Autrichiens en Provence. A poem.

Veteris Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ monumenta, quæ extant integra, aut ferè integra; seu leges, Senatus consulta, plebiscita, decreta, interdicta, formula libellorum & contractuum, instrumenta & testamenta quæ in veteribus cum ære, marmore & lapide tum ex membrana & cortice monumentis reperiuntur. Folio.

L'Antiquité de l'Eglise de Marseille, & de la succession de ses Evêques. Par M. l'Evêque de Marseille, adressées au Clergé Séculier & Régulier, & aux Fidèles de son Diocèse, pour leur instruction. Quarto.

Poétique Françoisë à l'usage des Dames, avec des exemples. 2 Vols. 12mo.

Histoire générale & particulière de Bourgogne, avec des Notes, des Differ-

tations & des preuves justificatives, composée sur les auteurs, les Titres originaux, les Registres publics, les Cartulaires des Eglises, Cathédrales & Collégiales, des Abbayes, des Monastères, autres anciens Monumens. Et enrichie de Vignettes, des Cartes Geographiques, de divers Plans, de plusieurs figures de Portiques, Tombeaux, & Sceaux, tant des Ducs que des grandes Maisons &c. Par un Religieux Bénédictin de l'Abbaye de S. Benigne de Dyon & de la Congrégation de S. Maur. 3 Vols Folio.

Considérations sur l'origine & le progrès des Belles Lettres, chez les causes de leur décadence. Par M. l'Abbé le Moine d'Orignal. Twelves.

Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique, où l'on examine les Fondemens de cet Art: on établit des Règles sur le discernement des Titres, & l'on expose historiquement les caractères des Bulles Pontificales & des Diplômes donnés en chaque siècle: avec des Eclaircissements sur un nombre considérable de Points d'Histoire, de chronologie, de critique & de Discipline; & la refutation de diverses accusations intentées contre beaucoup d'Archevêques célèbres, & sur-tout contre celles des anciennes Eglises. Par deux religieux Bénédictins de la congrégation de S. Maur. Quarto, Vol. I.

Nouvelles remarques sur la Lithotomie, suivies de plusieurs observations sur la separation du pénis, & sur l'amputation des mammelles, par M. Pallucci, chirurgien, de l'Académie de Florence, & pensionnaire de sa majesté impériale. 12mo.

Domestic BOOKS, &c. published in the Months of December and January, 1750.

THE Female Foundling; or virtue, truth, and spirit, opposing every difficulty. Translated from the French *Waller*, 5s. few'd.

A view of the Lancashire dialect by way of dialogue, between *Timmus o'William's*, o' *Margit o'Roaph's*,

and *Meary o'Dick's*, o' *Tammy o'Peggy's*. *Robinson*, 6d.

Chess analysed; or, instructions by which a perfect knowledge of this noble game may in a short time be acquired. *Newse*.

A Narrative of the Transactions of

of the British Squadron in the East-Indies, during the late war. *Wilson*

1s. 6d.

The secret history of Pythagoras, *Griffiths*, 1s.

A Dissertation on Royal Societies, 1s.

Memoirs of M. de Melicour, translated from the French of the younger Crebillon. *Nourse*, 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on Trade; or the antiquity and Honour of commerce. Shewing how trade was esteemed by the Egyptians, Jews, Greeks and Romans, and on what footing of worship it now stands with us. *Clark* 1s.

A Treatise on the Plague and pestilential Fevers, with some useful hints for the better prevention and cure. Together with some observations on the pestilential fever now raging among the horned cattle. *Robinson*, 1s.

An Appendix to the Oeconomy of human Life; in a letter to the earl of Chesterfield. *Withers*, 1s.

The case of receiving the small-pox by inoculation impartially considered, and especially in a religious view. Written in the year 1725, by the late reverend Mr. David Seme of Harborough, and now published from the original manuscript by P. Doddridge, D.D. *Buckland and Waugh* 6d.

A Guide to the Stage: or secret instructions and precedents from the best authorities, towards forming a polite audience; with some account of the players, &c. *Job*, 6d.

New-market. A Satire.—On the diversion of horse-racing. 6d.

Pandemonium: or a new infernal expedition. 6d.

The life of Harriot Stuart. Written by herself. *Payne and Bouquet*, 5s.

An essay on the antiquity, dignity, and Advantages of living in a garret. Humbly recommended to the

serious consideration of the learned world. *Owen* 6d.

A Disquisition on Creeds or Articles of religious Faith, and an examination of the three great creeds called the Apostles, the Nicene and the Athanasian. *Robinson*, 6d.

Observations on the buyers and receivers of stolen goods, with an attempt to remedy such iniquitous practices, *Whitridge*, 6d.

Meyer's proposal to the learned, *gratis*, *Mays-buildings*.

Characters or reflections on the manners of the age, by madam De-puisieux, *Cooper*, 1s. 6d.

Discovery of the island of Madeira. *Payne and Bouquet*, 1s. 6d.

Memoirs of the house of Brandenburg, From the French. *Tavelent*, 1s.

Four perspective views of Gibraltar, by subscription, *Barnes Charing cross*, 1s. 1s.

A Rhapsody upon the marvellous, by Colley Cibber, *Lewis* 1s.

A Review of the works of the royal society. by J. Hill, M. D. one vol. *Quarto*.

The Actor, or a Treatise on the art of playing. *Griffiths*, 3s.

Two Dissertations concerning the etymology of the words Elohim and Berritts. By T. Sharp, D. D. *Knapton*, 2s. 6d.

The antiquity, evidence and certainty of christianity canvassed. By A. Bayly, L. L. B. *Rivington* 1s. 6d.

A funeral oration at the interment of the rev. Mr. Wilson, Oct. 22. By J. Stannet, *Ward*, 6d.

Marginal animadversions on Mr. Costard's two late dissertations on the Kesirah and the Hermai. *Withers*, 6d.

The Nut-cracker; containing jests, epigrams, epitaphs, &c. *Newbery*, 1s. 6d.

The oeconomy of a winter's day, *Griffiths*, 6d.

Ben Johnson's jests; or the wit's vade Mecum. *Stamper*, 1s. 6d.

ing in
some f
Inunda
and a
than.
agreed
and ta
Public
well it
abroad
bidden
der ou
we ca
chief f
smiling
their f



T H E
P R E F A C E



THAT the reader is here presented with, is a scheme really practised for their private amusement, by a select company of friends. At the time of their first entering into it, they little thought of making it public: but upon their meeting in town this winter, one of them urg'd the necessity of some such scheme as this to relieve the public from the inundation, that overflows them, of periodical patch-work: and as they found no method yet pursued more amusing than that they themselves were engag'd in, it was soon agreed, with true Roman spirit, to mount the rostrum, and take the cause of the miserable Magazines in hand. Public spirit, we don't doubt, will be laugh'd at, and well it may, in an age when so little of it is confess'd to be abroad: however be our motives, to the wise searchers into hidden causes, what they please, we shall endeavour to render our scheme entertaining, useful, and universal as we can: Sense and learning, we trust, will be our chief friends, the duo fulmina belli; not unattended, their smiling handmaid Humour, still gracefully tripping by their side, guided by becoming gaiety, and secur'd from that affected

affected ribaldry, and ever-laughing ridicule, which so strongly distinguishes many of our late compositions. The public may, perhaps, be surpris'd that a society of gentlemen should engage in a work of this kind, when the very name of Magazine carries ridicule with it: yet object what they will, a design like this must be own'd very necessary. The variety of Magazines is so great, every one is in doubt where to fix for the best; and, fix where he will, equally disappointed: we are far from presuming to say ours is or will be the best; but thus much we may be bold to say, our design is more elegant, more spirited, and better adapted to please, than any yet attempted: and our endeavours shall be exerted to the utmost in support of that design, to render it most worthy regard and encouragement. Every thing that deserves public notice, in any of the periodical pamphlets, will be met with in this: and as we shall find it difficult from all of them to complete our work with such pieces as are really good, we propose giving from our own private stock such originals (and such only) as appear to us truly curious: such as tend to instruct or amuse our readers, to render them wiser, better, and happier; keeping clear from that prevailing absurdity in almost all the periodical pamphlets, of giving extracts from authors that have been read over and over, and are in every body's closet.

Indeed we must beg the reader's indulgence for doing what we condemn in this first number of ours, as we are oblig'd to finish the history of Antonio Perez, an account of the kingdom of Magadoxa, and a summary of some late observations upon the Generation, &c. of animal and vegetable substances, which were left imperfect in the last number

The PREFACE

iii

number by the former compiler, a custom we propose as far as possible to avoid.

All common occurrences and articles of information, the inferior members of a Magazine, will be carefully inserted, and managed in a method, we trust, agreeable to our readers.

Our scheme will need no further explanation, after the reader has perused a few of the first pages; and to say more concerning it, would be to anticipate the judgment of the public, whose favour we hope to obtain, as we shall do our best endeavours to deserve it.

Ut ameris, amabilis esto.

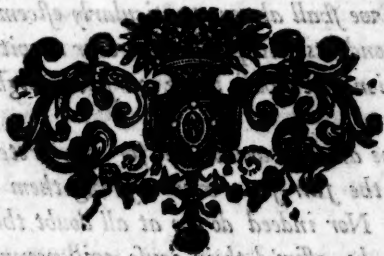
We promise ourselves that those of our own class will not fail of being our friends: and as there is always something that truly distinguishes the compositions of gentlemen, we should be greatly oblig'd to them for any useful and entertaining originals, which we shall always particularly esteem. And whatever correspondents will please to favour us with their advice or information, we shall think ourselves highly oblig'd to them.

But above all, we would sue for the protection and patronage of the fair-sex; ever desiring them to be our encouragers. Nor indeed do we at all doubt they will be so, as they may be assur'd their cause will never be forgotten here: for, alas! they know not how strenuous advocates they have in our club: little do they dream of the gay Hilario's entering into print, who so frequently, in all the brilliancy of dress, shines forth their distinguish'd favourite, and charms them with softness uncommonly transporting, and eloquence uncommonly engaging.—We shall use our utmost

abilities to augment the pleasure and happiness of these enliveners of our hours, and best blessings of society: to give new beauty to the maiden, new comforts to the wife, and content—(if that can possibly be given!) to the aged spouse—expecting virgin.

In short, we hope to please readers of all complexions: and if we do fail in our attempt, it must at least be own'd, the attempt was a good-natur'd one, and the fall glorious: but whatever may happen abroad, our scheme makes us very happy at home, to think we are in some measure subservient to the amusement and instruction of mankind.

Letters for the SOCIETY will be receiv'd by W. OWEN,
at Homer's-Head, Temple-Bar.



THE